

A New Higher-Level **Classification of Snakes** (Serpentes Linnaeus, 1758), with Comments on Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Phylogeny



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Abstract

A revised and updated classification of suprageneric snake taxa is proposed, based mainly on molecular phylogenies over the past two decades and consisting of monophyletic lineages, ranging from single species to multiple superfamilies. Discussions of nomenclature, taxonomy, and phylogeny are included for each higher taxon, including available chresonymies and synonymies. This suprageneric classification recognizes two infraorders, two parvorders, two microorders, 15 superfamilies, 40 families, 37 subfamilies, 20 infrafamilies, and 101 tribes. Thirty-six new taxa are recognized, including one subgenus, 30 new tribes, three infrafamilies, and two subfamilies. The increased number of higher-level taxa is due to the recognition of only monophyletic groups. This treatise was published online 03 June 2026.

Introduction

My two attempts to get this published in *Zootaxa* failed as a suitable reviewer or reviewers could not be found. Therefore, I am privately publishing this classification without the benefit of critical reviews and suggestions for improvement. As with most publications, there will undoubtedly be controversy over its content and I leave it to future ophiologists to determine the merit of the classification, taxonomy, and nomenclature employed herein. With the beginning of biological nomenclature with Linnaeus (1758), who described snakes as belonging to one family, divisible into 4 genera with 101 species, the compilation of known snake species and their allocation to genera and families has increased through time as illustrated by the following publications and their accepted taxonomic numbers (Table 1):

Table 1. Number of recognized snake taxa from Linnaeus, 1758 to the present (Fam. = Families, Gen. = Genera, Sp. = Species)

Author(s)	Year(s)	Fam.	Gen.	Sp.
Linnaeus	1758	1	4	101
Bois	1759a-d	1	6	253
Laurenti	1768	1	14	104
Lacépède	1789, 1790	1	6	185
Bonnaterre	1790	1	6	216
Dondorff	1798	1	9	282
Shaw	1802	1	7	431
Merrem	1820	2	22	330
Ersch & Gruber	1818–1841	—	23	—
Ritgen	1828	14	33	—
Wagler	1830	1	96	215
Duméril & Bibron and Duméril, Bibron & Duméril	1844, 1854a-b	20	164	548
Jan	1863b	18	232	789
Jan & Sordelli	1860–1866, 1866–1870, 1870–1881	22	181	858
Cope	1886b	20	317	—
C. Hoffmann	1890	28	403	1760
Boulenger	1893, 1894, 1896	9	296	1639
Günther	1900	28	272	—
Ditmars	1910	11	334	1681
Nopcsa	1928	4	368	—
F. Werner	1917, 1921a-b, 1923, 1924, 1929	8	338	2242
Ditmars	1933	11	333	1653
Romer	1956	7	377	—
Terent'ev	1961	14	180	1858
Dowling	1967	8	394	2125
Bellairs	1970	9	385	3000
Guibé	1970	10	363	3640
Porter	1972	9	416	2005
Bannikov, Darevsky, Ischchenko, Rustamov & Szczerbak	1977	11	450	3000
Dowling <i>in</i> Dowling & Duellman	1978	11	417	2310
Lieb, DeWeese, Donnelly, Hayes & Miyamoto	1979	12	441	2408
Engelmann & Obst	1982	13	363	2500
Halliday & Adler	1986a-b	11	417	2389

Anonymous	1987	11	412	2400
Sokolov	1988	15	433	2620
Zug	1993	15	469	2708
Rage <i>in</i> Bauchot	1994	13	428	2600
Mattison	1995	15	431	2500
Frank & Ramus	1995	14	440	2542
C. Ernst & Zug	1996	18	440	2417
Greene	1997	16	460	2779
Pough, Andrews, Cadle, Crump, Saqvitzy & Wells	1998	12	449	2428
Gaywood & Spellerberg	1999	15	—	2420
Ferri	2000	13	414	2600
D. Schmidt	2001	16	479	2600
Zug, Vitt & Caldwell	2001	17	443	2687
Pough, Andrews, Cadle, Crump, Savitzky & Wells	2001	17	459	2695
Halliday & Adler	2002	18	438	2700
Schlager et al.	2003	18	455	2805
Dunayev & Orlova	2003	19	480	2930
Areste & Cebrián	2003	12	408	3440
Zug & Ernst	2004	18	443	2698
Pough, Andrews, Cadle, Crump, Savitzky & Wells	2004	17	446	2811
Mattison	2007	19	479	2875
Delhay	2009	19	479	2927
Gower, Garrett & Stafford	2012	19	—	3311
Vitt & Caldwell	2013	23	479	3361
Dunayev & Orlova	2014	—	480	3150
Hennigan, College & Georgia	2014	24	482	3451
Wallach, Williams & Boundy	2014	39	539	3509
Pough, Andrews, Crump, Savitzky, Wells & Brandley	2015	24	504	3400
Savage & McDiarmid	2017	38	477	3432
Dunayev & Orlova	2017	22	420	3620
O'Shea	2018	33	—	3700
Boundy	2021	40	544	3868
O'Shea	2023	42	538	4000
Gower, Garrett & Maddock	2023	31	419	4093
Uetz & Hallermann	2024	30	536	4145
Mattison	2025	30	—	4084
Midgaard	2026	27	563	4302
Present work	2026	40	557	4370

The most recent synopses of higher classification of snakes were half a century ago (McDowell, 1974a, 1975, 1979; Underwood, 1967; H. Smith *et al.*, 1977; Dowling *in* Dowling & Duellman, 1978). Over the intervening years, and notably with the prevalence of molecular phylogenies, our understanding of serpentine relationships has greatly increased. After 250 years of describing species and higher taxa based on morphology and the Linnean hierarchical system, we now have access to nuclear and mitochondrial DNA data and employ a monophyletic species concept (Hennig, 1966; Streicher & Ruane, 2018). Three taxon naming criteria (TNC) are best employed in the modern practice of taxonomy: monophyly, clade stability, and phenotypic diagnosability (Vences *et al.*, 2013). The higher taxa listed herein are all considered to represent monophyletic clades based on molecular analyses. The advent of phylogenetic systematics (Hennig, 1966) and the Phylogenetic Species Concept, which

recognizes and names only monophyletic units contrasts sharply with the traditional Linnean binomial system of hierarchical classification (Linnaeus, 1758). The goals of this classification are to produce a taxonomy that recognizes only monophyletic taxa (from suborder to generic level) while retaining a binomial nomenclature. An integrated taxonomy utilizes, in order of importance, the following characters: 1) molecular data, 2) morphological data, 3) ecological data, 4) geographical data, 5) reproductive data, and 6) behavioral data (Padial *et al.*, 2010). Taxonomic characters can be qualitative or quantitative in nature. Keeping in mind the cautions of Denzer & Kaiser (2023) regarding nomenclatural harvesting, I have attempted to diagnose, describe, or reference each higher taxon herein as justification for both the new and the traditionally recognized names. For molecular herpetologists, who do not have training in morphology and especially the older literature, I have included previously published suprageneric names for reference to help prevent unnecessary duplication of terms in the future. Every attempt has been made to cite the first usage of such terms.

Materials and Methods

I present here a current higher-level classification based mainly on molecular studies (Vidal *et al.*, 2007, 2008; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2009; Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2016, 2019; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013, Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Reynolds *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; J. Li *et al.*, 2020). Among the molecular studies, three stand out as being the most comprehensive, encompassing all available snake taxa (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2026; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) while that of Zaher *et al.* (2019) included only Caenophidia and that of J. Li *et al.* (2020) only Chinese snakes. These five studies present the most accurate estimation of phylogenetic relationships within Serpentes as currently known. More recent studies on specific families, genera and/or species have augmented our knowledge and enabled more accurate phylogenetic relationships to be discerned.

Each higher category is listed with its ranking and author and date of first publication. Following that is a list of capitalized chresonyms and synonyms with author, date and page number. Then follows the citations of the type genus and its type species, with notation of official names (if any). Content lists the genera recognized as being members of each higher category, either family, subfamily, or tribe with the generic names listed under the lowest category. Subgeneric names that have been proposed, either as genera or subgenera, or revalidated are listed in square brackets after the appropriate genera. Comments are divided into four categories, thusly: (A) includes nomenclatural issues, (B) lists morphological and/or molecular studies pertaining to genera or higher categories (Revisions indicating morphological or molecular studies of higher taxa; Generic Studies dealing with individual genera), (C) discusses the phylogenetic relationships of the genera or higher taxa, and (D) presents taxonomic changes or issues and justification for tribal status (when necessary). When subgenera are recognized and the appropriate species are listed, the type species of the subgenera are in boldface print. The publications cited herein are restricted to the taxonomy, systematics, phylogeny and nomenclature of snakes, excluding works on natural history, ecology, and behavior, which are outside the scope of this paper. Preference is given for references from the primary literature but, when necessary, references are cited from the secondary literature. Preference is also given in molecular studies over morphological studies. The classification is systematic in arrangement above the level of family (from kingdom to superfamily) but families, subfamilies, and tribes are listed alphabetically. Appendix A lists suprageneric names that cannot be assigned to the recognized taxa below because they represent paraphyletic or polyphyletic assemblages.

My knowledge of non-ophiological nomenclature and literature is limited so I apologize for the brief listing of higher taxa below the level of Serpentes. Each of the variously proposed hierarchical rankings between Eukaryota and Amniota have been consolidated under nine epithets: Eukaryota, Animalia, Chordata, Vertebrata, Tetrapoda, Amniota, Reptilia, Lepidosauria, and Squamata. Any errors of omission are my responsibility. Some of these taxa may eventually be contested, discredited, or ignored as our increase in molecular data from specimens continues but hopefully this classification will be an improvement over existing systems of phylogenetic snake relationships. If nothing else this work may serve as a reference for herpetologists.

The *Phylocode* (Cantino & de Quierioz, 2020) of the ISPN (International Society for Phylogenetic Nomenclature) governs nomenclature based upon the Phylogenetic Species Concept. This classification, however, follows the *Code* or *Rules* of the ICZN (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1999, 2012a-b), which governs the formation of species-group, genus-group, and family-group names, the latter encompassing ranks from superfamily to subtribe (Art. 35.1). For example, suprageneric endings of taxa are indicated for superfamily (-oidea), family (-idae), subfamily (-inae), tribe (-ini), and subtribe (-ina) (Art. 29.2). Dubois (2006) proposes

endings of additional higher taxa categories thusly: anofamily (-aidai), hyperfamily (-aidia), epifamily (-oidia), infrafamily (-inei), and infratribe (-ita). Vernacular names are deemed acceptable if Latinized (Art. 11.7.2). A valid name must be a suprageneric taxon and not just a plural noun or adjective referring to members of taxon (Art. 11.7.1.2). In the older literature it can be difficult to discern the difference between those two categories. A family-group name based on a type genus is invalid if the genus is a junior homonym or suppressed (Art. 39). In proposing a new suprageneric name, an author may choose any valid genus as the type genus, and is not restricted to using the oldest available generic name among the group. (Art.64). All of Hoser's (2012–2016) suprageneric names are listed as *nomina ignominia* in view of Opinion 2468 (ICZN, 2021), which refused to suppress the taxonomic vandalism of Hoser based upon their own Code of Ethics (App. A). Hoser's names may be "available" but since they violate the Code of Ethics they are not recognized here as valid (Kaiser, 2014; Kaiser *et al.*, 2013; Schleip, 2025). Vernacular epithets are enclosed in quotes and labelled as *nomina vulgarica*. Any name that predates Linnaeus (1758) is unavailable according to Art. 3 of the *Code* and designated as a *nomen inaccessum*.

Results

A synopsis of the new higher-level classification is presented below, with complete authorship cited for each taxon. This is followed by a detailed treatment of all higher categories utilizing abbreviated authorship for the taxa (i.e., Micrelapinae S. Das *et al.*, 2023 rather than Micrelapinae S. Das, Greenbaum, Meiri, Bauer, Burbrink, Raxworthy, Weinell, Brown, Brecko, Pauwels, Rabibisoa, Raselimanana & Merilä, 2023).

Synopsis of New Classification

Domain Eukaryota Chatton, 1925
 Kingdom Animalia Linnaeus, 1758
 Phylum Chordata Haeckel, 1874
 Subphylum Vertebrata Cuvier, 1800
 Superclass Tetrapoda Hatschek & Cori, 1896
 Division Amniota Haeckel, 1866
 Class Reptilia Linnaeus, 1758
 Lepidosauria Haeckel, 1866
 Order Squamata Oppel, 1811a
 SUBORDER SERPENTES Linnaeus, 1758
 INFRAORDER SCOLECOPHIDIA Cope, 1864
 Superfamily Anomalepidoidea Taylor, 1939

FAMILY ANOMALEPIDIDAE Taylor, 1939

Superfamily Typhlopoidea Gray, 1825

FAMILY GERRHOPILIDAE Vidal, Wynn, Donnellan & Hedges *in* Vidal, Marin, Morini, Donnellan, Branch, Thomas, Vences, Wynn, Cruaud & Hedges, 2010b

FAMILY LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE Stejneger, 1891

Subfamily Epictinae Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch *in* Adalsteinsson, Branch, Trape, Vitt & Hedges, 2009

Tribe Epacrophini Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch *in* Adalsteinsson, Branch, Trape, Vitt & Hedges, 2009

Tribe Epictini Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch *in* Adalsteinsson, Branch, Trape, Vitt & Hedges, 2009

Tribe Rhinoleptini Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch *in* Adalsteinsson, Branch, Trape, Vitt & Hedges, 2009

Subfamily Leptotyphlopinae Stejneger, 1891

Tribe Leptotyphlopini Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch *in* Adalsteinsson, Branch, Trape, Vitt & Hedges, 2009

Tribe Myriopholiini Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch *in* Adalsteinsson, Branch, Trape, Vitt & Hedges, 2009

FAMILY TYPHLOPIDAE Gray, 1825

Subfamily Afrotyphlopinae Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin & Vidal, 2014

Subfamily Asiatyphlopinae Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin & Vidal, 2014

Subfamily Madatyphlopinae Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin & Vidal, 2014

Subfamily Typhlopinae Gray, 1825

FAMILY XENOTYPHLOPIDAE Vidal, Vences, Branch & Hedges *in* Vidal, Marin, Morini, Donnellan, Branch, Thomas, Vences, Wynn, Cruaud & Hedges, 2010b

- INFRAORDER ALETHINOPHIDIA Nopcsa, 1923
 Parvorder AMEROPHIDIA Vidal, Delmas & Hedges, 2007
 Superfamily Anilioidea Stejneger, 1907
- FAMILY ANILIIDAE Stejneger, 1907
- FAMILY TROPIDOPHIIDAE Brongersma, 1951
 Parvorder AFROPHIDIA Vidal, Delmas & Hedges, 2007
 Microorder HENOPHIDIA Hoffstetter, 1939
 Superfamily Uropeltoidea J. Müller, 1832
- FAMILY ANOMOCHILIDAE Cundall, Wallach & Rossman, 1994
- FAMILY CYLINDROPHIIDAE Fitzinger, 1843
- FAMILY UROPELTIDAE J. Müller, 1832
 Superfamily Pythonoidea Fitzinger, 1826
- FAMILY LOXOCEMIDAE Cope, 1861
- FAMILY PYTHONIDAE Fitzinger, 1826
 Subfamily Malayopythoninae *subfam. nov.*
 Tribe Liasini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Malayopythonini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Moreliini Underwood & Stimson, 1990
 Subfamily Pythoninae Fitzinger, 1826
- FAMILY XENOPELTIDAE Bonaparte, 1845
 Superfamily Booidea Gray, 1825
- FAMILY BOIDAE Gray, 1825
- FAMILY CALABARIIDAE Gray, 1858a
- FAMILY CANDOIIDAE Hoffstetter, 1968
- FAMILY CHARINAIIDAE Gray, 1849
 Subfamily Charinainae Gray, 1849
 Subfamily Ungaliophiinae McDowell, 1987
- FAMILY ERYCIDAE Bonaparte, 1831
- FAMILY SANZINIIDAE Romer, 1956
 Superfamily Bolyerioidea Hoffstetter, 1946
- FAMILY BOLYERIIDAE Hoffstetter, 1946
- FAMILY XENOPHIDIIDAE Wallach & Günther, 1998
 Microorder CAENOPHIDIA Hoffstetter, 1939
 Superfamily Acrochordoidea Bonaparte, 1831a
- FAMILY ACROCHORDIDAE Bonaparte, 1831a
 Superfamily Xenodermoidea Gray, 1849
- FAMILY XENODERMIDAE Gray, 1849
 Superfamily Pareoidea C. Hoffmann, 1890
- FAMILY PAREIDAE C. Hoffmann, 1890
 Subfamily Pareinae C. Hoffmann, 1890
 Subfamily Xylophiinae Deepak, Ruane & Gower, 2019
 Superfamily Viperoidea Oppel, 1811a
- FAMILY VIPERIDAE Oppel, 1811a
 Subfamily Azemiopinae Liem, Marx & Rabb, 1971
 Subfamily Causinae Cope 1860a
 Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Crotalini Oppel, 1811a
 Tribe Bothriechini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Bothropini Fitzinger, 1843
 Tribe Hypnalini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Lachesini Gray, 1849
 Tribe Ovophiini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Porthidiini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Trimeresurini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Tropidolaemini *tribus nov.*

Subfamily Viperinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Atherini Broadley, 1996
 Tribe Bitinini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Cerastini Gray, 1842
 Tribe Macrovipserini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Pseudocerastini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Viperini Oppel, 1811a

Superfamily Homalopsoidea Bonaparte, 1845

FAMILY HOMALOPSIDAE Bonaparte, 1845

Superfamily Elapoidea F. Boie, 1827

FAMILY ATRACTASPIDIDAE Günther, 1858

Subfamily Aparallactinae Bourgeois, 1968
 Subfamily Atractaspidinae Günther, 1858
 Subfamily Psammophiinae Bonaparte, 1845

FAMILY CYCLOCORIDAE Weinell & Brown, 2018

FAMILY ELAPIDAE F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Elapinae F. Boie, 1827

Tribe Maticorini H. Smith, Smith & Sawin, 1977
 Tribe Micrurini Dunn, 1931

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Fitzinger, 1843

Infrafamily Acanthophiinei Gray 1849

Tribe Acanthophiini Gray, 1849
 Tribe Pseudechini H. Smith, Smith & Sawin, 1977
 Tribe Toxicocalamini Wallach, 1998a
 Tribe Vermicellini H. Smith, Smith & Sawin, 1977

Infrafamily Hydrophiinei Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Aipysurini H. Smith, Smith & Sawin, 1977
 Tribe Ephalophiini Burger & Natsuno, 1974
 Tribe Hydrelapini H. Smith, Smith & Sawin, 1977
 Tribe Hydrophiini Fitzinger, 1843

Infrafamily Laticaudinei M. Smith, 1926

Tribe Laticaudini M. Smith, 1926

Subfamily Najinae Bonaparte, 1838

Tribe Bungarini Fitzinger, 1826
 Tribe Dendroaspidini Bonaparte, 1852
 Tribe Elapsoidini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Najini Bonaparte, 1838

- FAMILY LAMPROPHIIDAE Fitzinger, 1843
 Subfamily Lamprophiinae Fitzinger, 1843
 Subfamily Prosymninae C. Kelly, Barker, Villet & Broadley, 2009
 Subfamily Pseudaspidinae Cope, 1893
- FAMILY MICRELAPIDAE S. Das, Greenbaum, Meiri, Bauer, Burbrink, Raxworthy, Weinell, Brown, Brecko, Pauwels, Rabibisoa, Raselimanana & Merilä, 2023
- FAMILY PSAMMODYNASTIDAE S. Das, Greenbaum, Brecko, Pauwels, Ruane, Pirro & Merilä, 2024
- FAMILY PSEUDOXYPHOPIIDAE Dowling, 1975a
 Subfamily Amplorhininae Meirte, 1992
 Subfamily Leioheterodontinae *subfam. nov.*
 Subfamily Pseudoxypophinae Dowling, 1975a
 Superfamily Colubroidea Oppel, 1811a
- FAMILY CALAMARIIDAE Bonaparte 1838
- FAMILY COLUBRIDAE Oppel, 1811a
 Subfamily Ahaetuliinae Cope, 1861
 Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a
 Infrafamily Boigineae Stejneger, 1907
 Tribe Anguiculini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Boigini Stejneger, 1907
 Tribe Dasyptelini Cope, 1886
 Tribe Gonyosomini Wallach, Midtgaard & Hsiao, 2024
 Tribe Lycodontini Bonaparte, 1845
- Infrafamily Colubrineae Oppel, 1811a
 Tribe Colubrini Oppel, 1811a
 Tribe Sonorini Dowling, 1975a
- Infrafamily Elaphineae Jan, 1863b
 Tribe Archelaphini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Coelognathini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Coronellini F. Boie, 1826
 Tribe Elaphini Jan, 1863b
 Tribe Euprepiophiini X. Chen, Lemmon, Lemmon, Pyron & Burbrink, 2017
 Tribe Lampropeltini Dowling, 1975a
 Tribe Oreocryptophiini X. Chen, Lemmon, Lemmon, Pyron & Burbrink, 2017
 Tribe Orthriophiini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Zamenini *tribus nov.*
- Infrafamily Leptophiineae *infrafam. nov.*
 Tribe Leptophiini *tribus nov.*
- Infrafamily Oligodontinae J. Müller, 1832
 Tribe Oligodontini J. Müller, 1832
- Infrafamily Philothamninae Bourgeois, 1968
 Tribe Dispholidini Bourgeois, 1968
 Tribe Philothamnini Bourgeois, 1968
 Tribe Platycepsini Blyth, 1860
- Infrafamily Ptyasinae *infrafam. nov.*
 Tribe Ptyasini *tribus nov.*
- FAMILY GRAYIIDAE Dowling, 1967

FAMILY SIBYNOPHIIDAE Dunn, 1928

Subfamily Sibynophiinae Dunn, 1928

Subfamily Scaphiodontophiinae Pyron, Burbrink, Colli, Montes de Oca, Vitt, Kuczynski & Wiens, 2011

Superfamily Dipsadoidea Bonaparte, 1841

FAMILY DIPSADIDAE Bonaparte, 1841

Subfamily Carphophiinae Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Carphophiini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Thermophiini Pyron, Burbrink & Wiens, 2013a

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte, 1841

Infrafamily Dipsadinei Bonaparte, 1841

Tribe Cryophiini *tribus nov.*

Tribe Dipsadini Bonaparte, 1841

Tribe Geophiini Wallach, 1998a

Tribe Hypsiglenini *tribus nov.*Infrafamily Leptodeirinei Jenner *in* Dowling *et al.*, 1983Tribe Leptodeirini Jenner *in* Dowling *et al.*, 1983

Tribe Nothopsini Cope, 1871a

Infrafamily Rhadininei *infrafam. nov.*Tribe Chersodromini *tribus nov.*Tribe Diaphorolepidini Jenner *in* Dowling, Highton, Maha & Maxson, 1983Tribe Rhadinini *tribus nov.*

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Alsophiinei Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Alsophiini Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Arrhytonini Hedges, Couloux & Vidal, 2009

Tribe Incaspidini Arredondo, Grazziotin, Scrocchi, Rodrigues, Bonatto & Zaher, 2020

Tribe Saphenophiini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Uromacerini Hedges & Vidal *in* Hedges, Couloux & Vidal, 2009

Infrafamily Caeteboiini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Caeteboiini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Infrafamily Conophiinei Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Conophiini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Hydropsini Dowling, 1975a

Infrafamily Elapomorphinei Jan, 1862b

Tribe Echinantherini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Elapomorphini Jan, 1862b

Tribe Philodryadini Cope, 1886

Tribe Tropicodryadini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Infrafamily Psomophiinei Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Psomophiini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Pseudalsophiini *tribus nov.*

Infrafamily Tachymeninei Bailey, 1967

Tribe Hydrodynastini Zaher, Grazziotin, Cadle, Murphy, Moura-Leite & Bonatto, 2009

Tribe Pseudoboini Bailey, 1967

Tribe Tachymenini Bailey, 1967

Infrafamily Xenodontinei Bonaparte, 1845

Tribe Amnesteophiini Myers, 2011
 Tribe Chlorosomini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Eutrachelophiini Myers & McDowell, 2014
 Tribe Xenodontini Bonaparte, 1845
 Tribe Xenopholiini *tribus nov.*

FAMILY NATRICIDAE Bonaparte, 1838

Subfamily Natricinae Bonaparte, 1838
 Tribe Aspidurini Wallach, 1998a
 Tribe Natricini Bonaparte, 1838
 Tribe Opisthotropiini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Thamnophiini Rossman & Eberle, 1977
 Subfamily Rhabdophiinae Mahendra, 1984
 Tribe Amphiesmini *tribus nov.*
 Tribe Hydraethiopsini Dowling, 1978
 Tribe Rhabdophiini Mahendra, 1984
 Tribe Rhabdopsini *tribus nov.*

FAMILY PSEUDOXENODONTIDAE McDowell, 1987

Systematic Treatment of Higher-Level Categories

Domain Eukaryota Chatton, 1925
 EUCARYOTES – Chatton (1925: 76)
 EUKARYA – Margulis (1996: 1074)
 OPISTHOKONTA – Copeland (1956: 110)
 EUCARYA – Woese *et al.* (1990: 4576)
 HOLOZOA – Lang *et al.* (2002: 1776)
 EUKARYOTA – Whittaker & Margulis (1978: 12)
 EUKARYA – Margulis (1996: 1071)
 EUKARYOTAE – Margulis (1996: 1074)
 BIOTA – Dubois (2006: 192)
 OPISTHOCHONTA – Dubois (2006: 192)
 FILOZOA – Shalchian-Tabrizi *et al.* (2008: 5)
 CHOANOFILA – Cavalier-Smith (2009: 27)
 AMORPHEA – Adl *et al.* (2012: 430)
 OBAZOA – Brown *et al.* (2013: 1769)
 CHOANOZOA – Brunet & King (2017: 125)

Kingdom Animalia Linnaeus, 1758
 PANZOOLOGIE Lovell (1661: 1, *nomen inaccessum*)
 ANIMALIUM – Raio (1693: 50)
 ANIMALIA – Linnaeus (1758: 9)
 ZOONIA – Rafinesque (1815: 39)
 ANIMALIS – Dahlborn (1856: 13)
 TRIPLOBLASTICA – Lankester (1873: 330)
 METAZOA – Haeckel (1874: 416)
 COELOMATA – Lankester (1877: 441)

ENTEROZOA – Lankester (1877: 441)
 BILATERIA – Hatschek (1888: 40)
 HETERAXONIA – Hatschek (1888: 40)
 METAZOEN – Gegenbauer (1898: 63)
 DEUTEROSTOMIA – Grobben (1908: 498)
 EUMETAZOA – Bütschli (1910: 8)
 GASTRAEA – Bütschli (1910: 8)
 ZOOAEA – Barkley (1939: 4)
 EUANIMALIA – Barkley (1949: 96)
 GASTROBIONTA – Rothmaler (1948, 249)
 EUBILATERIA – Ax (1984: 265)
 TRIPLOBLASTIA – Rao (1995: 11)
 NEPHROZOA – Jondelius *et al.* (2002: 206)
 CYRTHOTRETA – Dubois (2006: 192)
 CHOANOBLASTAEA – C. Nielsen (2008: 224)
 NEURALIA – C. Nielsen (2008: 244)
 GASTRAEOZOA – C. Nielsen (2011: 33)

Phylum Chordata Haeckel, 1874

ARTIOMORPHES – Blainville (1816: 3)
 ZYGOMORPHA – Blainville (1840: 30)
 CRANIOTA – Haeckel (1866: 10, CXX)
 PACHYCARDIA – Haeckel (1866: CXX)
 CHORDATHIERE – Haeckel (1874: 410)
 CRANIATA – Lankester (1877: 441)
 CHORDATA – Balfour (1880: 250)
 CHORDONII – Hatschek (1888: 40)
 CHORDATIERE – Hatschek & Cori (1896: 2)
 CHORDONIA – Grobben (1908: 498)
 MYOMEROZOA – Dubois (2006: 192)
 MYXINOIDEA – Dubois (2006: 192)

Subphylum Vertebrata Cuvier, 1800

LEGITIMA – Scopoli (1777: 462)
 CRYEROZOA – Hermann (1783: 238)
 OSSEA – Batsch (1788: 81)
 KNOCHENTHIERE – Batsch (1788: 81)
 “VERTÉBRÉS” – Cuvier (1800: 154)
 “VERTÉBRÉS” – Lamarck (1801: 7, *nomen vulgare*)
 “OSTÉOZOAIRES” – Blainville (1816: 3, *nomen vulgare*)
 AMASTOZOAIRES – Blainville (1816: 3)
 VERTEBRATA – Cuvier (1816: 58)
 “SPINI-CÉRÉBRAUX” – Latreille (1825: 38, *nomen vulgare*)
 OSTEOZOA – Burmeister (1837: 416)
 RYGGRADSDJUR – Dahlborn (1856: 8)
 AMPHIRHINA – Haeckel (1866: 10, CXXI)

VERTEBRATEN – Haeckel (1866: 10, CXVI)
 GNATHOSTOMATA – Gegenbauer (1874: 408)
 AMPHIRRINA – Lankester (1877: 450)
 GNATHOSTOMA – Lankester (1877: 54)
 SCHÄDELTIERE – Hatschek & Cori (1896: 2)
 VERTEBRATEN – Gegenbauer (1898: 63)
 AMPHIRHINIE – Gegenbauer (1898: 954)
 CHOANATA – Säve-Söderbergh (1934: 17)
 HVIRVELDYR – Hvass (1936: 9)
 RHIPIDISTIA – Jarvik (1942: 241)
 OLFACTORES – R.P.S. Jeffries (1991: 116)
 OSTEOGNTHOSTOMATA – Mickoleit (2004: 75)
 DIPNOTETRAPODOMORPHA – J. Nelson (2006: 461)
 EUGNATHOSTOMATA – J. Nelson *et al.* (2016: 40)

Superclass Tetrapoda Hatschek & Cori, 1896
 TETRAPODES – Fischer von Waldheim (1806: 8)
 TETRAPODA – Fischer von Waldheim (1813: 14)
 QUADRUPEDA – Latreille (1825: 41)
 TETRAPODA – Haworth (1825: 323)
 TETRAPODA – Hatschek & Cori (1896: 12)
 TETRAPODEN – Gegenbauer (1898: 66)
 TETRAPODA – Jaekel (1909: 200)
 NEOTETRAPODA – Gaffney (1979: 96)
 TETRAPODOMORPHA – Ahlberg (1991: 280)

Division Amniota Haeckel, 1866
 “VERTÉBRÉS ALLANTOÏDIENS” – Milne-Edwards (1855: 309, Tab., *nomen vulgaricum*)
 AMNIOTA – Haeckel (1866: CXXXII)
 MONOCONDYLIA – Haeckel (1866: CXXXII)
 MONOCONDYLA – Lankester (1877: 452)
 SAUROIDS – Huxley (1864: 74)
 SAUROPSIDA – Huxley (1864: 220)
 AMNIOTEN – Gegenbauer (1898: 67)
 SAUROPSIDEN – Gegenbauer (1898: 379)

Class Reptilia Linnaeus, 1758
 SANGUINEA – Raio (1693 53)
 AMPHIBIA – Linnaeus (1758: 194)
 REPTILES – Linnaeus (1758: 197)
 REPTILIUM – Laurenti (1768: 1)
 SEBAE – Scopoli (1777: 460)
 REPTILIA – Gmelin (1789: 1033)
 ERPETIA – Rafinesque (1815: 39)
 “SQUAMMIFÈRES” – Blainville (1816: 3, *nomen vulgaricum*)
 PHILODOTA – Merrem (1820: 6)

PULMONEA – Latreille (1825: 89)
 MONOPNOA – Fitzinger (1826: 3)
 KRUIPENDEDIEREN – Van der Hoeven (1833: iii)
 SCUTIFERA – Blainville (1840: 30)
 REPTILIA HAPLOPNOA – Van der Hoeven (1858: 255)
 DIAPSIDA – Osborn (1903a: 276)
 DIAPTOSAURIA – Osborn (1903b: 466)
 “KRYBDYR” – Lieberkind (1937: 129, *nomen vulgare*)
 EUREPTILIA – Olson (1947: 45)
 “DIAPSIDIENS” – Lameere (1942: 350, *nomen vulgare*)
 ROMERIIDA – Gauthier *et al.* (1988: 142)
 NEODIAPSIDA – Benton (1985: 153)

Superorder Lepidosauria Haeckel, 1866
 “LÉPIDOSAURES” – Duméril & Bibron (1839: 511, *nomen vulgare*)
 AMPHIBIA MONOPNOA – Stannius (1856: 5)
 LEPIDOSAURIA – Haeckel (1866: CXXXVI)
 PHOLIDOTA – Haeckel (1895: 290)
 “LÉPIDOSAURIENS” – Jarvik (1942: 351, *nomen vulgare*)
 LEPIDOSAURIMORPHA – Benton (1983: 697)
 LEPIDOSAURIFORMES – Benton (2015: 439)
 Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Lepidosaurimorpha include Benton (1985) and Gauthier *et al.* (2012).

Order Squamata Oppel, 1811a
 SQUAMMATA – Oppel (1811a: 376)
 SQUAMATA – Fischer von Waldheim (1813: 67)
 SQUAMOSA – Latreille (1825: 93)
 OPHIDOSAURII – Eichwald (1831: 168)
 SAUROPHIDIA – Blainville (1835: 242)
 AMPHIBIA SQUAMATA – Burmeister (1837: 715)
 LEPTOGLOSSAE – Fitzinger (1843: 19)
 STREPTOSTYLICA – Stannius (1856: 5)
 LYOGNATHI – Jaekel (1911: 152)
 “SKAELKLAEDTE KRYBDYR” – Lieberkind (1937: 141, *nomen vulgare*)
 BIFURCATA – Vidal & Hedges (2005: 1005)
 UNIDENTATA – Vidal & Hedges (2005: 1005)
 EPISQUAMATA – Vidal & Hedges (2005: 1005)
 TOXICOFERA – Vidal & Hedges (2005: 1005)
 Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Squamata include Romer (1956), Rage (1982), Estes (1983), Benton (1985), and Gauthier *et al.* (2012).

Suborder Serpentes Linnaeus, 1758
 SERPENTES Pliny (1561: 208, *nomen inaccessum*)
 SERPENTIBUS Gesner (1587: 1, *nomen inaccessum*)
 SERPENS Aelianus (1616: 22, *nomen inaccessum*)
 SERPENTUM Nieremberg (1635: 268, *nomen inaccessum*)

SERPENTES – Worm (1655: 262, *nomen inaccessum*)
 SERPENTIS – Worm (1655: 263, *nomen inaccessum*)
 SERPENTE Abbatus (1660: 9, *nomen inaccessum*)
 OPHIOLOGIA Lovell (1661: 243, *nomen inaccessum*)
 SERPENTUM Frenzelius (1665: 1)
 SERPENTINI – Raio (1693: 1)
 SERPENTES – Linnaeus (1758: 214)
 SERPENTIA – Linnaeus (1759: 76)
 SERPENS – Lacépède (1789: 1, *nomen rejectum*)
 OPHIDIENS – Brongniart (1800: 91)
 OPHIDII – Latreille (1800: xviii)
 OPHIDIA – Macartney & Ross *in* Cuvier (1802: foldout table III, p. 543)
 APODA – Fischer von Waldheim (1813: 57)
 OPHYDIENS – Blainville (1816: 7)
 EPALPEBRATA – Haworth (1825: 373)
 IDIOPHIDES – Latreille (1825: 99)
 STREPSICHROTES – Ritgen (1828: 257)
 OPSES – Wagler (1828b: 860)
 RHIPSODONTI – Wagler (1828b: 860)
 THECOGLOSSAE – Wagler (1830: 130)
 THECOGLOSSI – Wagler (1830: 165)
 OPHIDIORUM – Bonaparte (1838c: 4)
 SERPENTIDAE – Selby (1838: 397)
 OPHIDES – Swainson (1839: 345)
 DOLOPES – Agassiz (1844: 15)
 OPHIDIORUM – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 62)
 PLEUROPODA – Mayer (1849: 177)
 EURYSTOMI – Van der Hoeven (1858: 256)
 OPHIDAE – Ross (1878: 9)
 OPHIDIER – Gegenbauer (1898: 67)
 “SLANGER” – Lieberkind (1937: 245, *nomen vulgare*)
 SERPENTOIDEA – Deraniyagala (1955: 2)
 SERPENTIFORMES – Gasc (1967: 1)
 PAN-SERPENTES – Head (2015: 2)
 Comments. (A) Descriptions of Serpentes can be found in McDowell (1974), Rage (1984), Ferrarezzi (1994a), Conrad (2008), and Gauthier *et al.* (2012).
 (B) Reviews include Williams & Wallach (1989), McDiarmid *et al.* (1999), Scanlon (2006), Mattison (2007), Delhay (2009), Wallach *et al.* (2014, 2025), O’Shea (2018), and Boundy (2021).

Infraorder Scolecophidia Cope, 1864
 ANGUIFORMES – Oppel (1811a: 376, 1811b: 49)
 GRIMPEURS – Blainville (1816: 7)
 CRYPTOPODA – Mayer (1825: 822)
 TYPHLOPINA – J. Müller (1832: 268)
 ANGUIDEAE – Schinz (1834: 125)
 “CRYPTOPODES” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 352, *nomen vulgare*)

“SCOLÉCOPHIDES” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 233, *nomen vulgare*)
 VERMIFORMES – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 233)
 “OPOTÉRODONTES” – Duméril & Bibron (1851: 200, *nomen vulgare*)
 SCOLECOPHIDIA – Cope (1864: 230)
 OPERODONTA – Sauvage (1885: 307)
 HOPOTERODONTES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 26)
 OPODERODONTA [sic] – J. Müller (1878: 588)
 OPOTERODONTA – Sauvage (1885: 307)
 SCOLECOPHIDII – C. Hoffmann, I (1890: 1618)
 OPOTERODONTES – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1869)
 ANGIOSTOMATIDAE – Nopcsa (1923: 124)
 “ORMESLANGER” – Lieberkind (1937: 267, *nomen vulgare*)
 TYPHLOPIFORMES – Lameere (1942: 178)
 SCOLECOPHIDEA – Goin & Goin (1971: 299)
 TYPHLOPIDIA – Tatarinov (1964: 485)
 SCOLOCOPHIDIA [sic] – Yasugi *et al.* (1996: 1611)
 Comments. (A) Descriptions of Scolecophidia include Hoffstetter (1955), Underwood (1967), McDowell (1974, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Rage (1984), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and Burbrink & Crother (2011).
 (B) Reviews include List (1966), Hahn (1980), McDiarmid *et al.* (1999), and Vidal *et al.* (2010b).
 (D) The Scolecophidia was first recognized by (Oppel, 1811).

Superfamily Anomalepidoidea Taylor, 1939.

Family Anomalepididae Taylor, 1939

ANOMALEPIDAE – Taylor (1939: 95)

ANOMALEPIDINAE – Amaral (1954: 198)

ANOMALEPIDIDAE – Robb & Smith (1966: 1)

ANOMALEPIDOIDEA – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 70)

ANOMALEPINAE – Areste & Cebrián (2003: 7)

NEOTYPHLOPIDAE – Fox (2006: 191, *nomen inedita*)

ANOMALEPIINI – Hoser (2012f: 40, *nomen ignominia*)

HELMINTHOPHIINI – Hoser (2012f: 41, *nomen ignominia*)

TYPHLOPHISINI – Hoser (2012f: 43, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Anomalepis* Jan, 1860 in Jan & Sordelli, 1860–1866: pls. 5–6, fig. 1.

Type species: *Anomalepis mexicanus* Jan, 1860 in Jan & Sordelli, 1860–1866: pls. 5–6, fig. 1.

Generic content: *Anomalepis*, *Helminthophis*, *Liotyphlops*, *Typhlophis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Anomalepididae include Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), and Ferrarezzi (1994a). See Robb & Smith (1966) and H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Anomalepididae include F. Santos (2018). Pelvic vestiges of the Anomalepididae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies include *Anomalepis* (Taylor, 1939a; Dunn, 1941; Robb & Smith, 1966; Kofron, 1988a; Vanegas-Guerrero *et al.*, 2019), *Helminthophis* (Amaral, 1924), and *Liotyphlops* (Dixon & Kofron, 1984; Linares-Vargas *et al.*, 2021; Entiasupe-Neto *et al.*, 2023), and *Typhlophis* (Myers, 1967; Señaris, 1998; Kok & Fuenmayor, 2008).

(C) The relationships of this family, unanimously considered the most primitive living snake group, are perplexing. Morphological data suggests that the Anomalepididae and Typhlopoidea are closely related (List, 1966; Underwood, 1967; Langebartel, 1968; McDowell, 1974a; Groombridge, 1979; 1998b; Gauthier *et al.*, 2012) in

comparison to the Leptotyphlopidae. However, molecular data indicates that the Leptotyphlopidae and Typhlopoidea are sister taxa forming a clade whose sister group is the Anomalepididae, normally the basal serpent clade (Heise *et al.*, 1995; Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Vidal *et al.*, 2010b; M. Lee *et al.*, 2007; Pyron & Burbrink, 2012; Wiens *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Reeder *et al.*, 2015; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016). However, Zheng & Wiens (2016), in employing a combined phylogenomic dataset of Wiens *et al.* (2012) and supermax dataset of Pyron *et al.* (2013a), found the Leptotyphlopidae plus Typhlopoidea to be the sister group to the Anomalepididae, which in turn was sister group to the Alethinophidia. Harrington & Reeder (2017), Miralles *et al.* (2018), Burbrink *et al.* (2020), and Strong *et al.* (2021) confirmed that the Anomalepididae was sister group to the Alethinophidia. (D) The Anomalepididae was established by Taylor (1939) and accorded tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily status.

Superfamily Typhlopoidea Gray, 1825

Family Gerrhopilidae Vidal *et al.*, 2010b

“*Typhlops ater* Species Group” – McDowell (1974: 14–16)

GERRHOPILIDAE – Vidal *et al.* (2010b: 560)

GERRHOPILIDINI – Hoser (2012f: 31, *nomen ignominia*)

CYRILHOSERINI – Hoser (2012f: 32, *nomen ignominia*)

GERRHOPILIIDAE – Deepak *et al.* (2020: 2929)

Type genus: *Gerrhopilus* Fitzinger, 1843: 24.

Type species of *Gerrhopilus*: *Typhlops ater* Schlegel, 1839 in 1837–1844: 39.

Generic content: *Cathetorhinus*, *Gerrhopilus*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Gerrhopilidae in Vidal *et al.* (2010).

(B) Revisions of the Gerrhopilidae include McDowell (1974), Hedges *et al.* (2014) and Pyron & Wallach (2014).

Generic studies include *Cathetorhinus* (Wallach & Pauwels, 2004) and *Gerrhopilus* (McDowell, 1974; Wallach, 1996b; Wynn, 2021).

(C) Vidal *et al.* (2010b) recovered *Gerrhopilus* as the sister to *Xenotyphlops*, thus establishing the Gerrhopilidae, an arrangement followed by other molecular analyses (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Nagy *et al.*, 2015; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Miralles *et al.*, 2018; Sidharthan & Karanth, 2021; Strong *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Gerrhopiliidae was recently described as a family by Vidal *et al.* (2010b). The placement of *Cathetorhinus* Duméril & Bibron (1844) is questionable with some authors referring it to Typhlopidae *incertae sedis* (Hahn, 1980; McDiarmid *et al.*, 1999) or *Ramphotyphlops* (Roux-Estève, 1974; Hedges *et al.* (2014) but Wallach & Pauwels (2008) and Pyron & Wallach (2014) associate it with the Gerrhopilidae as it shares certain characters.

Family Leptotyphlopidae Stejneger, 1891

Subfamily Epictinae Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Epictini Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009

“CATODONIENS” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 317, *nomen vulgare*)

“CATODONTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 423, *nomen vulgare*)

CATODONTA – Jan (1857: 43)

CATODONIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1605)

EPICTINAE – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 13)

EPICTINI – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 15)

EPICTINA – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 15)

RENINA – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 19)

TETRCHEILOSTOMINA – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 21)

Type genus: *Epictia* Gray, 1845: 139.

Type species of *Epictia*: *Typhlops undecimstriatus* Schlegel, 1839 in 1837–1844: 36.

Generic content: *Epictia*, *Habrophallos*, *Mitophis*, *Rena*, *Siagonodon*, *Tetracheilostoma*, *Trilepida*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Catodon* Duméril & Bibron (1844) is preoccupied and a senior synonym of *Siagonodon* W. Peters (1881), which is a substitute name for *Catodon* Duméril & Bibron (1844). Description of the Epictinae and Epictini in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies include *Epictia* (Pinto *et al.*, 2010; Koch *et al.*, 2015; McCranie & Hedges, 2016; Wallach, 2016; Koch *et al.*, 2021; Lopes de Araújo, 2025), *Habrophallos* (A. Martins *et al.*, 2019), *Mitophis* (A. Martins *et al.*, 2021a), *Rena* (Klauber, 1940; Pinto, 2010), *Siagonodon* (A. Martins *et al.*, 2023), *Tetracheilostoma* (A. Martins *et al.*, 2021a), and *Trilepida* (A. Martins *et al.*, 2021b).

(C) The Epictinae is the undisputed sister group to the Leptotyphlopinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Martins *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Epictinae was first identified by Duméril & Bibron (1844) with subsequent status of subtribe, tribe, and family.

Family Leptotyphlopidae Stejneger, 1891

Subfamily Epictinae Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Epacrophiiini Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009

EPACROPHIINI – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 27)

Type genus: *Epacrophis* Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009: 27.

Type species of *Epacrophis*: *Glauconia reticulata* Boulenger, 1906: 441.

Content: *Epacrophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Epacrophiiini in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies of *Epacrophis* include Wallach (1996c) and Broadley & Wallach (2007a).

(C) The phylogenetic position of the Epacrophiiini is unknown as no tissues are yet available for analysis.

(D) The Epacrophiiini was established recently as a tribe by Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009).

Family Leptotyphlopidae Stejneger, 1891

Subfamily Epictinae Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Rhinoleptini Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009

RHINOLEPTINI – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 24)

Type genus: *Rhinoleptus* Orejas-Miranda *et al.*, 1970: 4.

Type species of *Rhinoleptus*: *Typhlops koniagui* Villiers, 1956: 151.

Content: *Rhinoguinea*, *Rhinoleptus*, *Tricheilostoma*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Rhinoleptini in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies include *Rhinoguinea* (Trape, 2014), *Rhinoleptus* (Orejas-Miranda *et al.*, 1970; Boundy, 2013), and *Tricheilostoma* (Hedges, 2011).

(C) The Rhinoleptini is sister to the Epictini (A. Martins *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Rhinoleptini was recently recognized by Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009) as a tribe.

Family Leptotyphlopidae Stejneger, 1891

Subfamily Leptotyphlopinae Stejneger, 1891&

Tribe Leptotyphlopini Stejneger, 1891

HELMINTHOPHES – Wagler in Spix (1824: 68)

STENOSTOMATA – Ritgen (1828: 255)
 STENOSTOMATASPISTES – Ritgen (1828: 260)
 STENOSTOMI – Wiegmann & Ruthe (1832: 188)
 STENOSTOMINA – Bonaparte (1845: 377)
 GLAUCONIINA – Gray (1845: 139)
 STENOSTOMINA – Bonaparte (1852: 94)
 STENOSTOMIDAE – Cope (1871b: 237)
 STENOSTOMATIDAE – Boulenger (1883: 14)
 STENOSTOMINAE – Garman (1884: 4)
 GLAUCONIIDAE – Boulenger (1890: 242)
 LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE – Stejneger (1891: 501)
 GLAUCONIDAE – Butler (1895: 704)
 GLAUCONINAE – Nopcsa (1923: 124)
 “LEPTOTIFLOPIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 120, *nomen vulgare*)
 ANODONTES – Amaral (1976: 20)
 LEPTOTYPHLOPIDA – Meirelles (1992: 101)
 EPACROPHINI – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 27)
 LEPTOTYPHLOPINI – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 29)
 LEPTOTYPHLOPOIDEA – Hoser (2012f: 7, *nomen ignominia*)
 Type genus: *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843: 24.
 Type species of *Leptotyphlops*: *Typhlops nigricans* Schlegel, 1839 in 1837–1844: 38.
 Generic content: *Leptotyphlops*, *Namibiana*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Stenostoma* Wagler in Spix (1824) is preoccupied, and (2) *Glauconia* Gray (1845), is preoccupied and a synonym of *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger (1843). Both names are invalid for family-group names in snakes (Williams & Wallach, 1989). Descriptions of Leptotyphlopidae include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), and Ferrarezzi (1994a). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Leptotyphlopidae include Broadley & Wallach (2007a) and Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009). Pelvic vestiges of the Leptotyphlopidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies include *Leptotyphlops* (Broadley & Watson, 1976; ICZN, 1982b; Broadley & Broadley, 1999; Broadley & Wallach, 2007a) and *Namibiana* (Broadley & Watson, 1976; Broadley & Broadley, 1999).

(C) The Leptotyphlopidae is sister to the Gerrhopilidae (Vidal *et al.*, 2010b; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Sidharthan & Karanth, 2021; Strong *et al.*, 2021) or the Typhlopoidea (Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Miralles *et al.*, 2018). The Leptotyphlopinae is sister to the Epictinae (A. Martins *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Leptotyphlopidae was first created by (Wagler in Spix, 1824), subsequently ranked as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family.

Family Leptotyphlopidae Stejneger, 1891

Subfamily Leptotyphlopinae Stejneger, 1891&

Tribe Myriopholiini Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009

MYRIOPHOLINI – Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009: 28)

Type genus: *Myriopholis* Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.*, 2009: 28.

Type species of *Myriopholis*: *Stenostoma longicaudum* W. Peters, 1854: 621.

Content: *Myriopholis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Myriopholiini in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies of *Myriopholis* include Broadley & Wallach (2007a).

(C) The Myriopholiini is sister to the Leptotyphlopini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; A. Martins *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Myriopholiini was established recently as a tribe by Hedges *et al.* in Adalsteinsson *et al.* (2009).

Family Typhlopidae Gray, 1825

Subfamily Afrotyphlopinae Hedges *et al.*, 2014

SMITHTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 12, *nomen ignominia*)

COTTONTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 14, *nomen ignominia*)

GRYPTOTYPHLOPIDINI – Hoser (2012f: 31, *nomen ignominia*)

AFROTYPHLOPINAE – Hedges *et al.* (2014: 27)

GRYPTOTYPHLOPIDINI – Kautilya & Bodkha (2014: 239)

Type genus: *Afrotyphlops* Broadley & Wallach, 2009: 26.

Type species of *Afrotyphlops*: *Acontias punctatus* Leach, 1819: 493.

Generic content: *Afrotyphlops*, *Grypotyphlops*, *Letheobia*, *Rhinotyphlops*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Afrotyphlopinae in Hedges *et al.* (2014).

(B) Generic studies include *Afrotyphlops* (Broadley & Wallach, 2009; Measey & Branch, 2014), *Grypotyphlops* (Wallach, 1994b), *Letheobia* (Wallach, 2005; Broadley & Wallach, 2007b), and *Rhinotyphlops* (Roux-Estève, 1974). Broadley & Wallach (2009), Hedges *et al.* (2014) and Pyrone & Wallach (2014) revised the Afrotyphlopinae.

(C) The Afrotyphlopinae is the sister group to the Asiatyphlopinae (Vidal *et al.*, 2010b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Madatyphlopinae (Miralles *et al.*, 2018; Sidharthan & Karanth, 2021), the New World Typhlopidae (Nagy *et al.*, 2015; Strong *et al.*, 2021), or the Old World Typhlopidae (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Afrotyphlopinae was recently identified by Hedges *et al.* (2014) as subfamily.

Family Typhlopidae Gray, 1825

Subfamily Asiatyphlopinae Hedges *et al.*, 2014

LIBERTADICTIINI – Hoser (2012f: 20, *nomen ignominia*)

MARTINWELLSTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 22, *nomen ignominia*)

RAMPHOTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 23, *nomen ignominia*)

MAXHOSERINI – Hoser (2012f: 25, *nomen ignominia*)

ARGYOPHIINI – Hoser (2012f: 26, *nomen ignominia*)

KATRINAHOSERTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 27, *nomen ignominia*)

LENHOSERTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 28, *nomen ignominia*)

CROTTYTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 28, *nomen ignominia*)

CYCLOTYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 31, *nomen ignominia*)

ASIATYPHLOPINAE – Hedges *et al.* (2014: 31)

Type genus: *Asiatyphlops* Hedges *et al.*, 2014: 31.

Type species of *Asiatyphlops*: *Typhlops muelleri* Schlegel, 1839 in 1837–1844: 39.

Generic content: *Acutotyphlops*, *Anilius*, *Argyrophis*, *Cyclotyphlops*, *Indotyphlops*, *Malayotyphlops*, *Pseudoindotyphlops*, *Ramphotyphlops*, *Sundatyphlops*, *Virgotyphlops*, *Xerotyphlops*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Asiatyphlopinae in Hedges *et al.* (2014).

(B) Hedges *et al.* (2014) and Pyrone & Wallach (2014) revised the Asiatyphlopinae. Generic studies include *Acutotyphlops* (Wallach, 1995a; Wallach *et al.*, 2007a), *Anilius* (Storr, 1981c; Rabosky *et al.*, 2004; J. Marin *et al.*, 2013; Tiataragul *et al.*, 2023), *Argyrophis* (Wallach, 2001), *Cyclotyphlops* (Bosch & Ineich, 1994), *Indotyphlops* (Wallach, 1999), *Malayotyphlops* (Wynn *et al.*, 2016; Hawlitschek *et al.*, 2021), *Pseudoindotyphlops* (Sidharthan *et al.*, 2024), *Ramphotyphlops* (Wallach, 1996a; ICZN, 1982b; Wynn *et al.*,

2012), *Sundatyphlops* (Forcart, 1953), *Virgotyphlops* (Nussbaum, 1980; Ota *et al.*, 1991; Wallach, 2020, 2021a-b), and *Xerotyphlops* (Wallach, 2002; Torki, 2017; Kornilios *et al.*, 2020).

(C) The Asiatyphlopinae is sister to the Afrotyphlopidae (Vidal *et al.*, 2010b; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Afrotyphlopinae + Amerotyphlopinae (Strong *et al.*, 2021), the Afrotyphlopinae + Madatyphlopinae (Miralles *et al.*, 2018; Sidharthan & Karanth, 2021), or the Madatyphlopinae plus Typhlopinae + Afrotyphlopinae (Nagy *et al.*, 2015).

(D) The Asiatyphlopinae was recently established as a subfamily by Hedges *et al.* (2014). Kraus & Maddock (2026) synonymized *Anilius* and *Sundatyphlops* with *Ramphotyphlops*.

Family Typhlopidae Gray, 1825

Subfamily Madatyphlopinae Hedges *et al.*, 2014

RONHOSERINI – Hoser (2012f: 18, *nomen ignominia*)

MADATYPHLOPINAE – Hedges *et al.* (2014: 41)

Type genus: *Madatyphlops* Hedges *et al.*, 2014: 42.

Type species of *Madatyphlops*: *Onychocephalus arenarius* Grandidier, 1872: 9.

Generic content: *Madatyphlops* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Madatyphlopinae in Hedges *et al.* (2014).

(B) Revisions of the Madatyphlopinae include Hedges *et al.* (2014), Pyron & Wallach (2014), and Nagy *et al.* (2015). Generic studies include *Madatyphlops* (Guibé, 1958).

(C) The Madatyphlopinae is the sister taxon to the Asiatyphlopinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Afrotyphlopinae (Miralles *et al.*, 2018; Sidharthan & Karanth, 2021), the Afrotyphlopinae + Typhlopinae (Nagy *et al.*, 2015).

(D) The Madatyphlopinae was recently created by Hedges *et al.* (2014) as a subfamily.

Family Typhlopidae Gray, 1825

Subfamily Typhlopinae Gray, 1825

TYPHILINI – Merrem (1820: 6)

TYPHLINI – Merrem (1820: 10)

TYPHLOPIDAE – Gray (1825: 203)

CRYPTOPODA – Mayer (1825: 822)

TYPHLINIA – Haworth (1825: 373)

TYPHLOPOIDEA – Fitzinger (1826: 53)

TYPHLOIDEA – Fitzinger (1827: 263)

TYPHLOPSIDAE – Gray (1829: 202)

TYPHLOPODINA – Bonaparte (1831b: 134)

TYPHLOPINA – J. Müller (1832: 268)

TYPHLINI – Wiegmann & Ruthe (1832: 189)

TYPHLOPODINA – Bonaparte (1831: 134)

TYPHLOPINA – Bonaparte (1840a: 392)

TYPHLOPES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

“TYPHLOPIENS” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 256)

TYPHLOPSINA – Gray (1845: 132)

TYPHLOPIDA – Vogt (1851: 264)

“ÉPANODONTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 422, *nomen vulgare*)

“ÉSPANDODONTIENS” – Duméril *et al.* (1854: i, *nomen vulgare*)

EPANODONTA – Jan (1857: 43)

TYPHLINA – Jan (1857: 43)

EPANODONTES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 26)

ANGIOSTOMI – W. Peters (1882: 90)

ANGIOSTOMATIDAE – Nopcsa (1923b: 124)

“TIFLOPIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 120, *nomen vulgare*)

TYPHLOPIDEA – Kuhn (1963: 7)

TYPHLOPINI – Hoser (2012f: 8, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Typhlops* Schneider, 1801: 349.

Type species of *Typhlops*: *Anguis lumbricalis* Linnaeus, 1758:228.

Generic content: *Amerotyphlops*, *Antillotyphlops*, *Cubatyphlops*, *Typhlops*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Typhlopidae and Typhlopoidea include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1974, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), and Ferrarezzi (1994a). See H. Smith (1969) and Frétey & Dubois (2021a-b) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Typhlopidae include Hedges *et al.* (2014), Pyron & Wallach (2014), and Nagy *et al.* (2015). Revisions of African Typhlopidae include Roux-Estève (1974), Australian Typhlopidae include Ehmann & Bamford (1993) and Greer (1997), and New World Typhlopidae include R. Thomas (1976) and Grabowski *et al.* (2018). Generic studies include *Amerotyphlops* (Grabowski *et al.*, 2018, 2022), *Antillotyphlops* (Hedges *et al.*, 2014), *Cubatyphlops* (R. Thomas & Hedges, 2007; Iturriaga *et al.*, 2024), and *Typhlops* (Townsend *et al.*, 2008). Pelvic vestiges of the Typhlopoidea described by Palci *et al.* (2020).

(C) The recognition of *Gerrhopilus* and *Xenotyphlops* as taxa separate from the long-standing family Typhlopidae resulted in three families (Gerrhopilidae, Typhlopidae and Xenotyphlopidae) forming the Typhlopoidea (Vidal *et al.*, 2010b). In contrast to morphological data, all molecular analyses retrieve the Typhlopidae and Leptotyphlopidae as sister taxa (Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Nagy *et al.*, 2015; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Harrington & Reeder, 2017). The Typhlopinae is sister to the remaining Typhlopidae (Madatyphlopinae, Afrotyphlopinae) (Asiatyphlopinae) (Sidharthan & Karanth, 2021).

(D) The Typhlopidae was first distinguished by (Merrem, 1820) and accorded rankings of subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Family Xenotyphlopidae Vidal *et al.*, 2010b

XENOTYPHLOPIDAE – Vidal *et al.* (2010b: 560)

XENOTYPHLOPIDINI – Hoser (2012f: 31, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Xenotyphlops* Wallach & Ineich, 1996: 374.

Type species of *Xenotyphlops* *Typhlops grandidieri* Mocquard 1905: 287.

Generic content: *Xenotyphlops* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Xenotyphlopidae in Vidal *et al.* (2010).

(B) Generic studies of *Xenotyphlops* include Wallach & Ineich (1996), Wallach *et al.* (2007b), and Wegener *et al.* (2013).

(C) Vidal *et al.* (2010) recovered *Xenotyphlops* as the sister to the Typhlopidae, thus establishing the Xenotyphlopidae. Further molecular studies supported this relationship (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Nagy *et al.*, 2015; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Miralles *et al.*, 2018; Sidharthan & Karanth, 2021; Strong *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Xenotyphlopidae was recently identified as a distinct family by Vidal *et al.* (2010b). The Xenotyphlopidae was created for *Xenotyphlops grandidieri* Mocquard (1905) and *X. mocquardi* Wallach *et al.* (2007) but Wegener *et al.* (2013) synonymized *X. mocquardi* to once more make the genus monotypic.

Infraorder Alethinophidia Nopcsa, 1923

- GLUTONES – Merrem (1820: 9)
 GULONES – Merrem (1820: 81)
 GULONIA – Haworth (1825: 373)
 CHORISOGNATHA – Fitzinger (1832: 325)
 AZEMIOPHIDIA – Strauch (1868: 272)
 COLUBRIFORMIA – Leunis & Ludwig (1883: 582)
 COLUBRIFORMES – Lydekker (1888: 250)
 AZEMIOPHIDII – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1618)
 ALETHINOPHIDIA – Nopcsa (1923a: 144)
 ALETHINOPHIDAE – Nopcsa (1923b: 124)
 AZEMIOPHIDIDA – Kuhn (1967: 49)
 OPHTHALMOPHIS – Fox (2006: 177, *nomen inedita*)
 OCULATOPHIDIA – Conrad (2008: 109)
 Comments. (A) Descriptions of Alethinophidia include Hoffstetter (1955), McDowell (1975, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Rage (1984), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and Conrad (2008), Burbrink & Crother (2011), and Gauthier *et al.* (2012).
 (D) The Alethinophidia was early recognized as a distinct group (Merrem, 1820).

Parvorder Amerophidia Vidal *et al.*, 2007

- AMEROPHIDIA – Vidal *et al.* (2007: 31)
 Comments. (A) The Amerophidia is equivalent to the Anilioidea.
 (D) The Amerophidia was recently established by Vidal *et al.* (2007).

Superfamily Anilioidea Stejneger, 1907

- Family Aniliidae Stejneger, 1907
 HELISONTES Goldfuss (1820: 146)
 ILYSIOIDEA Fitzinger (1826: 26)
 IMBRICATAE F. Boie (1826: 981)
 “CYLINDRIQUES” Latreille (1825: 100, *nomen vulgare*)
 TERETES Latreille (1825: 100)
 TORTRICINA J. Müller (1832: 268)
 JLYSIAE Wiegmann & Ruthe (1832: 189)
 ILYSIAE Wiegmann & Ruthe (1843: 193)
 ILYSIOIDES Agassiz (1844: 24)
 HYSIDAE Bonaparte (1845: 377)
 HYSINA Bonaparte (1845: 377)
 TORTRICES Blainville (1846: 554)
 TORTRICIDA Vogt (1851: 263)
 ILYSIINA Bonaparte (1852: 94)
 “TORTRICIDES” Duméril (1853: 430, *nomen vulgare*)
 TORTRICIDES – Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 581
 TORTRICINAE – Stannius (1856: 16)
 TORTRICIDEN – Jan (1862a: 243)
 TORTRICIDAE – Jan (1863b: 18)

ILYSIIDAE – Boulenger (1890: 249)

TORTRYCIDAE – F. Werner (1890: 55)

ANILIIDAE – Stejneger (1907: 255)

ANILIDAE – Amaral (1930: 79)

“ANILIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 121, *nomen vulgare*)

“ANILIDER” – Lieberkind (1937: 296)

ANILIINAE – Romer (1956: 571)

ANILIOIDEA – McDowell (1975: 6)

ANIELLIDAE – Kampmeier (1969: 347)

ANILIOIDEA – Hsiang *et al.* (2015: 3)

AMEROPHIDIA – Vidal *et al.* (2007: 31)

Type genus: *Anilius* Oken, 1816: 283.

Type species of *Anilius*: *Anilius scytale* Linnaeus, 1758: 228. Official Generic name *fide* Opinion 651 (ICZN, 1963a).

Generic content: *Anilius* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Tortrix* Oppel (1811) is an objective junior synonym of *Anilius* Oken (1816) but is preoccupied, (2) *Helison* Goldfuss (1820) is a substitute name for *Tortrix* Oppel (1811), (3) *Elysia* Hemprich (1820) is an objective synonym of *Anilius* Oken (1816) but is preoccupied, and (4) *Ilysia* Lichtenstein (1823), *Ilyssa* Fitzinger (1826), *Ilysia* Wagler (1828), *Illisia* Schinz (1833), *Hysia* Gistel (1848), and *Ilisya* Briceño-Rossi (1934) are emendations of *Elysia* Hemprich (1820). These names are all unavailable for family-group names in snakes (Williams & Wallach, 1989). Descriptions of the Anilioidea and Aniliidae include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1975, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Ferrarezzi (1994a), Burbrink & Crother (2011), Head (2021), and Strong *et al.* (2021). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Pelvic vestiges of the Aniliidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies of *Anilius* include McDowell (1975) and Strong *et al.* (2021).

(C) The Anilioidea is sister to the Uropeltidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002). The Aniliidae is recovered as sister taxon to the Tropidophiidae in molecular studies (Wilcox *et al.*, 2002; Vidal *et al.*, 2005; Vidal & Hedges, 2007; Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Hsiang *et al.*, 2015; 2016; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Streicher & Wiens, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Miralles *et al.*, 2018; Burbrink *et al.*, 2020; Head, 2021; McCartney *et al.*, 2021). It is the sister group to the Boidae according to morphological analyses (Underwood, 1967; Lee & Scanlon, 2002; Gauthier *et al.*, 2012; Hsiang *et al.*, 2015; Ortega-Andrade *et al.*, 2022).

(D) The Aniliidae was first recognized as a family (Goldfuss, 1820), subsequently ranked as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily. This group is equal to the Amerophidia Vidal *et al.* (2007: 31) and contains two Neotropical and Caribbean families with two genera. Although molecular evidence suggests two clades of alethinophidian snakes, the Amerophidia with the Aniliidae and Tropidophiidae and the Afrophidia with all remaining Henophidia and Caenophidia, synapomorphies are lacking for the Amerophidia and morphological evidence does not support a monophyletic relationship (Lee & Scanlon, 2002; Lee *et al.*, 2007; Gauthier *et al.*, 2012; Streicher & Wiens, 2016; Szyndlar & Georgalis, 2023).

Family Tropidophiidae Brongersma, 1951

UNGUALIIDAE Cope (1895: 198)

UNGALIIDAE Cope (1900: 731)

TROPIDOPHINAE Brongersma (1951: 124)

TROPIDOPHINI Underwood (1967: 9)

TROPIDOPHINI Dowling (1967: 139)

TROPIDOPHIINI H. Smith (1969: 23)
 TROPIDOPHOIDEA McDowell (1975: 6)
 TROPIDOPHIDAE Dowling (1975a: 169)
 TROPIDOPHIOIDE A Smith *et al.* (1977: 117)
 TROPIDOPHIIDAE Duellman (1979: 12)
 TROPIDOPHEINAE Rage (1984: 28)
 TROPIDOPHIINAE Stafford (1986: 3)
 TROPIDOPHEOIDEA McDowell (1987: 24)
 TROPIDOPHEIDAE McDowell (1987: 24)
 TROPIDOPHEOIDEA H. Smith & Chiszar (1992: 22)
 TROPIDOPHIOIDAE Zaher (1999: 98)
 ADELYNHOSERBOAIINA Hoser (2013d: 24, *nomen ignominia*)
 TROPIDOPHIININI Hoser (2013d: 24, *nomen ignominia*)
 TROPIDOPHIININA Hoser (2013d: 26, *nomen ignominia*)
 TRACHYBOAIINI Hoser (2013d: 32, *nomen ignominia*)
 Type genus: *Tropidophis* Bibron *in de la Sagra*, 1840 *in* 1838–1843: 125.
 Type species of *Tropidophis*: *Boa melanura* Schlegel, 1837: 399.
 Generic content: *Tropidophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Ungalia* Gray (1842a) is an objective junior synonym of *Tropidophis* Bibron *in de la Sagra* (1840), and (2) *Ungualia* Cope (1868) is a substitute name for *Ungalia* Gray (1842a) and a junior synonym of *Tropidophis* Bibron *in de la Sagra* (1840). Descriptions of the Tropidophiidae include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1975, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Rage (1984), Ferrarezzi (1994a), Burbrink & Crother (2011), and Gauthier *et al.* (2012). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revision of the Tropidophiidae includes Zaher (1994), Wilcox *et al.* (2002), and Zaher *et al.* (2024), who synonymized *Trachyboa* with *Tropidophis*. Pelvic vestiges of the Tropidophiidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies of *Tropidophis* include Stull (1928), Schwartz & Marsh (1960), Schwartz & Garrido (1975), Hedges (2002), Wilcox *et al.* (2002), and Díaz & Cádiz, 2020.

(C) The position of the Tropidophiidae as sister to the Aniliidae is widely and strongly supported by all DNA evidence (Wilcox *et al.*, 2002; Vidal *et al.*, 2005; Vidal & Hedges, 2007; Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa, 2016; Hsiang *et al.*, 2015; 2016; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Streicher & Wiens, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Miralles *et al.*, 2018; Head, 2021) and some morphological evidence (Seigel *et al.*, 2011) but not by most morphological, ecological, and behavioral data (Underwood, 1967; Lee & Scanlon, 2002; Gauthier *et al.*, 2012; Hsiang *et al.*, 2015; Ortega-Andrade *et al.*, 2022) so the acceptance a monophyletic Amerophidia is still questionable (Hsiang *et al.*, 2015; Streicher & Wiens, 2016). Based on morphology, the Tropidophiidae is sister to the Booidea (Reeder *et al.*, 2015) or the Caenophidia (Gauthier *et al.*, 2012). The taxon Macrostromata is not monophyletic if the Tropidophiidae is sister to the Aniliidae (see Burbrink *et al.*, 2019b). If such is the case, then the Tropidophiidae independently developed macrostomy in advance of the other macrostomatans or macrostomy originated with the Tropidophiidae and was subsequently lost in the New World Aniliidae and the Old World Uropeltoidea. A similar scenario is seen with microstomy wherein the seven fossorial snake lineages (Leptotyphlopidae, Gerrhopilidae, Xenotyphlopidae, Typhlopidae, Anomalepididae, Aniliidae and Uropeltoidea) independently derived their special form of miniaturization and adaptation to subterranean life (Strong *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Tropidophiidae was first acknowledged as a family by Cope (1895) with subsequent status as a tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Parvorder Afrophidia Vidal *et al.*, 2007

AFROPHIDIA – Vidal *et al.* (2007: 31)

Comments. (A) The Afrophidia is equivalent to Alethinophidia minus the Aniliidae and Tropidophiidae. In my way of thinking, such a heterogeneous assembly holds little value in taxonomic terms and I much prefer the superfamily approach utilizing 15 taxa.

(D) The Afrophidia was recently established by Vidal *et al.* (2007).

Microorder Henophidia Hoffstetter, 1939

HENOPHIDIA – Hoffstetter (1939: 3)

“HÉNOPHIDIENS” – Hoffstetter (1955: 650, *nomen vulgare*)

HENOPHIDEA – Goin & Goin (1971: 301)

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Henophidia include Underwood (1967) and Lieb *et al.* (1979). Stimson (1969) provided a checklist of the Boidae *sensu lato* (Boinae, Bolyeriinae, Loxoceminae, Pythoninae) and Reynolds *et al.* (2014) revised the Boidae and Pythonidae.

(D) The Henophidia was created for booids by Hoffstetter (1939).

Superfamily Uroeltoidea J. Müller, 1832

Family Anomochilidae Cundall *et al.*, 1994

ANOMOCHILIDAE – Cundall *et al.* (1994: 294)

ANOMOCHILIIDAE – Deepak *et al.* (2021: 749)

Type genus: *Anomochilus* Berg, 1901: 289.

Type species of *Anomochilus*: *Anomalochilus weberi* Lidth de Jeude in Weber, 1890: 181.

Generic content: *Anomochilus* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Anomochilidae include Cundall *et al.* (1993) and I. Das *et al.* (2008).

(B) Pelvic vestiges of the Anomochilidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies of *Anomochilus* include Cundall & Rossman (1993), Cundall *et al.* (1993), Gower *et al.* (2005), Rieppel & Maisano (2007), and I. Das *et al.* (2008).

(C) The Anomochilidae as sister to the Cyliodromiidae (Gower *et al.*, 2005; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016). Both Figueroa *et al.* (2016) and Zheng & Wiens (2016) retrieved *Anomochilus* and *Cyliodromis* as a monophyletic clade.

(D) The Anomochilidae was established as a family by Cundall *et al.* (1994). Cundall *et al.* (1994) is often cited with a 1993 date but it was not published until 1994.

Family Cyliodromiidae Fitzinger, 1843

CYLINDROPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

CYLINDROPHINA – Gray (1849: 84)

CYLINDROPHINAE – McDowell (1975: 23)

CYLINDROPHIIDAE – Cundall *et al.* (1994:295)

CYLINDROPHEINAE – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 71)

Type genus: *Cyliodromis* Wagler, 1828 in 1828–1833: pl. 5 plus text.

Type species of *Cyliodromis*: *Anguis ruffa* Laurenti, 1768: 71.

Generic content: *Cyliodromis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Cyliodromiidae include Ferrarezzi (1994a) and McDowell (1987).

(B) Pelvic vestiges of the Cyldrophiiidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies of *Cylindrophis* include Bachman (1985), L. Smith & Sidik (1998), Amarasinghe *et al.* (2015), Kieckbusch *et al.* (2016, 2018), and Bernstein *et al.* (2020).

(C) The Cyldrophiiidae is sister to the Anomochilidae (Gower *et al.*, 2005; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a) or the Uropeltidae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016). *Anomochilus* and *Cylindrophis* were recovered as a monophyletic clade by Figueroa *et al.* (2016) and Zheng & Wiens (2016).

(D) The Cyldrophiiidae was first distinguished by Fitzinger (1843), being accorded the rank of subtribe, subfamily, and family.

Family Uropeltidae J. Müller, 1832

PHAENOPODA – Mayer (1825: 822)

ONYCHOPHORI – Ritgen (1828: 261)

MICROSTOMATA – J. Müller (1832: 266)

UROPELTANA – J. Müller (1832: 268)

UROPELTACEA – J. Müller (1832: 270)

RHINOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

SAUROPHIDIA – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

UROPELTINI – Wiegmann & Ruthe (1843: 193)

UROPELTEA – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 348)

UROPELTIDAE – Gray (1845: 140)

UROPELTINA – Bonaparte (1852: 94)

“UPÉROLISSIENS” – Duméril (1853: 443, *nomen vulgare*)

UROPELTA – Jan (1857: 43)

UROPELTINA – Gray (1858b: 262)

PLECTURINA – Gray (1858b: 265)

UROPELTACÉES – Strauch (1862: 49)

“UROPELTIENS” – Jan (1865: 43, *nomen vulgare*)

STENOSTOMATA – Fitzinger (1867: 83)

UPEROLISSI – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 30)

“UROPELTISSIENS” – Sauvage (1885: 309, *nomen vulgare*)

RHINOPHIDAE – Cope (1886b: 482)

UROPELISSINA – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1606)

“SKJOLDHALER” – Lieberkind (1937: 297, *nomen vulgare*)

UROPELTINAE – McDowell (1975: 23)

UROPELTOIDEA – Vidal *et al.* in Hedges & Kumar (2009: 391)

Type genus: *Uropeltis* Cuvier, 1829: 76.

Type species of *Uropeltis*: *Uropeltis ceylanicus* Cuvier, 1829: 76.

Generic content: *Melanophidium*, *Platyplectrurus*, *Plectrurus*, *Pseudoplectrurus*, *Rhinophis*, *Teretrurus*, *Uropeltis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Uropeltidae and Uropeltoidea include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), Rage (1984), Ferrarezzi (1994a), Burbrink & Crother (2011), and Head (2021). See H. Smith (1969) for nomenclatural review. Müller (1832) is generally cited as 1831 but it was published in 1832 (McDiarmid *et al.*, 1999). The Microstomata is equivalent to the Uropeltoidea.

(B) Checklists and revisions of the Uropeltidae include Gans (1966), Cadle *et al.* (1990), Olori & Bell (2012), Ganesh (2015), Pyron *et al.* (2016b), Cyriac & Kodandaramaiah (2017), Sampaio (2020), and Sampaio *et al.* (2023). Pelvic vestiges of the Uropeltidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies include *Melanophidium*

(Gower *et al.*, 2016a), *Platyplectrurus* (Ganesh, 2011; Ganesh & Simha, 2020), *Plectrurus* (Comeaux *et al.*, 2010), *Pseudoplectrurus* (Boulenger, 1890), *Rhinophis* (Gower & Maduwage, 2011; Gower *et al.*, 2023a, 2024a), *Teretrurus* (Ganesh & Murthy, 2022), and *Uropeltis* (Gower *et al.*, 2008, 2024b; Pyron *et al.*, 2016b; Jins *et al.*, 2018; Gower, 2023).

(C) The Uropeltidae is recovered as sister to the Cyndrophiiidae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b, 2016b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Strong *et al.*, 2021) or the Anomochilidae + Cyndrophiiidae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Cyriac & Kodandaramaiah, 2017).

(D) The Uropeltidae was identified as a distinct group by Mayer (1825), later recognized as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Superfamily Pythonoidea Fitzinger, 1826

Family Loxocemidae Cope, 1861b

LOXOCEMI – Cope (1861b: 304)

LOXOCEMINA – Boulenger (1879: 147)

LOXOCEMINAE – Romer (1956: 570)

LOXOCEMINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

LOXOCEMIDAE – McDowell (1975: 22)

LOXOCEMOIDEA – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 72)

Type genus: *Loxocemus* Cope, 1861a: 76.

Type species of *Loxocemus*: *Loxocemus bicolor* Cope, 1861a: 77.

Generic content: *Loxocemus* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Loxocemidae include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and Burbrink & Crother (2011). See H. Smith (1969) for review. of nomenclature

(B) Pelvic vestiges of the Loxocemidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies of *Loxocemus* include G. Haas (1955) and C. Nelson & Meyer (1967).

(C) The Loxocemidae is the sister taxon to the Pythonidae (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2007; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Streicher & Wiens, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; McCartney *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Loxocemidae was created by Cope (1861) and has been accorded status as a tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Family Pythonidae Fitzinger, 1826

Subfamily Malayopythoninae *subfam. nov.*

Tribe Malayopythonini *tribus nov.*

BROGHAMMERINI – Hoser (2012a: 27, *nomen ignominia*)

“INDO-AUSTRALIAN Clade” – Esquerré *et al.* (2021: 1043).

MALAYOPYTHONINAE *subfam. nov.*

MALAYOPYTHONINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Malayopython* Reynolds *et al.*, 214: 211.

Type species of *Malayopython*: *Boa reticulata* Schneider, 1801: 309.

Generic content: *Malayopython* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Malayopythonini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies of *Malayopython* include Auliya *et al.* (2002), Rawlings *et al.* (2008), Barker *et al.* (2015), James (2018), and McClellan (2024).

(C) The Malayopythonini is recovered as sister to Moreliini + Liasini in most studies (Rawlings *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Esquerré *et al.*, 2021).

(D) *Malayopython* uniformly forms a monophyletic clade near the base of the python tree and thus deserves tribal status.

Family Pythonidae Fitzinger, 1826

Subfamily Malayopythoninae *subfam. nov.*

Tribe Liasini *tribus nov.*

CENTROPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

ASPIDITESINA – Hoser (2012a: 28, *nomen ignominia*)

KATRININA – Hoser (2012a: 28, *nomen ignominia*)

“*BOTHROCHILUS* Clade” – Esquerré *et al.*, 2020: 1043.

LIASINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Liasis* Gray, 1842a: 44.

Type species of *Liasis*: *Liasis mackloti* Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 44 *fide* Opinion 1514 (ICZN, 1988).

Generic content: *Apodora*, *Aspidites*, *Bothrochilus*, *Leiopython*, *Liasis*, *Simalia*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Liasini is a monophyletic clade consisting of six recognized genera.

(B) Generic studies include *Apodora* (McDowell, 1975), *Aspidites* (L. Smith, 1981a, 1985; Kluge, 1993b), *Bothrochilus* (O’Shea, 1996ASIN), *Leiopython* (Schleip, 2008), *Liasis* (L. Smith, 1981b; Carmichael, 2007), and *Simalia* (Harvey *et al.*, 2000; Flagle & Stoops, 2009; Barker *et al.*, 2015).

(C) The Liasini is the sister taxon to the Moreliini (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2007; Rawlings *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Esquerré *et al.*, 2021), polyphyletic with respect to *Bothrochilus* (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), or sister to *Aspidites* + *Bothrochilus* when paraphyletic with respect to the Malayopythoninae (Reynolds *et al.*, 2014).

(D) Although placement of *Liasis* on the python tree varies considerably, it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Pythonidae Fitzinger, 1826

Subfamily Malayopythoninae *subfam. nov.*

Tribe Moreliini Underwood & Stimson, 1990

CHONDROPYTHONINA – Boulenger (1879: 147)

CHONDROPYTHONINAE – Boulenger (1890: 244)

MORELIINI – Underwood & Stimson (1990: 602)

ANTARESIIINA – Hoser (2012a: 27, *nomen ignominia*)

MORELIINA – Hoser (2012a: 28, *nomen ignominia*)

“*MORELIA* Clade” – Esquerré *et al.* (2021: 1043)

Type genus: *Morelia* Gray, 1842a: 43.

Type species of *Morelia*: *Coluber spilatus* Lacépède, 1804: 209.

Generic content: *Antaresia*, *Morelia* [*Chondropython*, *Morelia*], *Nyctophilopython*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Moreliini include Underwood & Stimson (1990), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and Barker *et al.* (2015). See Kaiser *et al.* (2020) for *Nyctophilopython* nomenclature and Esquerré *et al.* (2020) for Descriptions.

(B) Generic studies include *Antaresia* (L. Smith, 1985; Fyfe & Green, 2003), *Chondropython* (Rawlings & Donnellan, 2003; Maxwell, 2005; M. Hoffmann & Motz, 2011; Julander & Phillip, 2017; Natusch *et al.*, 2019), *Morelia* (L. Smith, 1981; Mutton & Julander, 2011), and *Nyctophilopython* (Kaiser *et al.*, 2020).

(C) The Moreliini is sister to the Liasisinae (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2007; Rawlings *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Esquerré *et al.*, 2021). *Chondropython* is sister to *Morelia* (Pyron *et*

al., 2013a; Esquerré *et al.*, 2021), to *Antaresia* (Reynolds *et al.*, 2014), or to *Morelia* + *Antaresia* (Reynolds *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Moreliini was first recognized by Boulenger (1879) and treated as a subtribe, tribe and subfamily. O'Shaughnessy (1876), Schulze *et al.* (1929) and Neave (1939) list publication date of *Chondropython* as 1874 whereas McDowell (1975) cites 1875 (without support). Although Boulenger (1879) recognized the distinctiveness of *Chondropython* (= *Morelia*) as a tribe separate from *Python* (Pythonina), most researchers refer to *Chondropython* as a synonym of *Morelia*. *Chondropython* is the sister taxon to *Morelia* and the Moreliini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) so it is recognized as a subgenus: *Morelia* (*Chondropython*) *azurea* and *M. (C.) viridis*.

Family Pythonidae Fitzinger, 1826

Subfamily Pythoninae Fitzinger, 1826

PYTHONOIDEA – Fitzinger (1826: 27)

PYTHONOIDEI – Eichwald (1831: 175)

HOLODONTA – J. Müller (1832: 270)

PEROPODES – Wiegmann & Ruthe (1832: 191)

PYTHONOIDEAE – Schinz (1834: 132)

PYTHONINA – Bonaparte (1838a: 392)

PYTHOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

PYTHONOIDES – Agassiz (1844: 38)

PYTHOPHIS – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 62)

PYTHONIENS – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 358)

“HOLODONTES” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 380, *nomen vulgare*)

“PYTHONIDES” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 380, *nomen vulgare*)

BOAE-COLUBRI – Blainville (1846: 554)

PYTHONINA – Gray (1849: 82)

PYTHONIDA – Vogt (1851: 263)

PEROPODA – Stannius (1856: 6)

PYTHONES – Cope (1861: 304)

PYTHONOPHES – Fitzinger (1861: 405)

PYTHONIDAE – Hallowell (1861: 507)

PYTHONINAE – Jan (1863b: 19)

HOLODONTES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 27)

PEROPODAE – Sauvage (1885: 311)

PYTHONINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

PYTHONINI – Hoffstetter (1968: 208)

OVI-PARSERPENS – Fox (2006: 178, *nomen ineditum*)

PYTHONOIDEA – Leviton *et al.* (2018: 412)

“AFRO-ASIAN Clade” – Esquerré *et al.* (2021: 1043)

Type genus: *Python* Daudin, 1803a: 434.

Type species of *Python*: *Coluber molurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 225.

Generic content: *Python* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Pythonidae include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and Burbrink & Crother (2011).

(B) Revisions and checklists of the Pythonidae include Stimson (1969), Underwood & Stimson (1990), Ehmann (1993), Kluge (1993b), Greer (1997), Rawlings *et al.* (2008), Schleich & O'Shea (2010), Barker *et al.* (2015, 2018),

Reynolds *et al.* (2014), and Reynolds & Henderson (2018). Pelvic vestiges of the Pythonidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies of *Python* include L. Smith (1981a), O'Shea (1986), Keogh *et al.* (2001), Lanza & Nistri (2005), Zug *et al.* (2011), and Natusch *et al.* (2018).

(C) The Pythonidae is the crown clade within the Pythonoidea, whose sister is the New World Loxocemidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a-b; Reynolds *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016). The Pythoninae is sister to the Malayopythoninae (Rawlings *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Reynolds *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Esquerré *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Pythonidae was established by Fitzinger (1826) with ranking as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Family Xenopeltidae Bonaparte, 1845

SCAPTOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

XENOPELTINA – Bonaparte (1845: 377)

XENOPELTINA – Bonaparte (1852: 94)

XENOPELTIDAE – Cope (1864: 230)

XENOPELTINAE – Nopcsa (1928: 179)

“XENOPELTIDER” – Lieberkind (1937: 297)

XENOPELTINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

XENOPELTOIDEA – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 72)

Type genus: *Xenopeltis* F. Boie, 1827: 564.

Type species of *Xenopeltis*: *Xenopeltis unicolor* F. Boie, 1827: 564.

Generic content: *Xenopeltis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Xenopeltidae include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Rage (1984), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and Burbrink & Crother (2011).

(B) Generic studies of *Xenopeltis* include Mertens (1943), Leviton (1983) and Orlov *et al.* (2022).

(C) The Xenopeltidae is the basal Pythonoidea taxon and sister to Loxocemidae (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2007; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Streicher & Wiens, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; McCartney *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Xenopeltidae was created by Fitzinger (1843) and has been assigned to subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily status. *Cryptophidion* (Wallach & Jones, 1994, 1997; Lazell, 1997), based solely on photographs, is questionably a synonym of *Xenopeltis* (Pauwels & Meirte, 1997).

Superfamily Booidea Gray, 1825

Family Boidae Gray, 1825

BOAS – Lacépède (1789: 338, *nomen rejectum*)

CONSTRICTORES – Oppel (1811a: 377)

APLEPIA – Rafinesque (1815: 77)

BOINAE – Gray (1825: 17)

BOIDAE – Gray (1825: 209)

ONYCHOPHORI – Ritgen (1828: 261)

BOINA – Bonaparte (1831a: 64)

JNNOCUI – Wiegmann & Ruthe (1832: 191)

BOANA – Agassiz (1844: 5)

UROMOLGAEI – Agassiz (1844: 47)

CENTROPHIS – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 62)

BOAE – Blainville (1846: 554)

BOADAE – Gosse (1850: 162)
 BOIDA – Vogt (1851: 263)
 “APROTÉRODONTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 430, *nomen vulgaricum*)
 BOÆIDAE – Duméril (1853: 432)
 APROTERODONTA – Jan (1857: 43)
 BOAEIDAE – Jan (1863b: 19)
 BOAEINAE – Jan (1863b: 19)
 BOIDIENS – Jan (1865: 59)
 BOAEIDES – Jan (1865: 74)
 ONYCHOPHIDIA – Garman (1884: 7)
 BOAIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1762)
 BOAEDIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1865)
 BOAEFORMES – Heilprin (1907: 326)
 “BOIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 121, *nomen vulgaricum*)
 BOIDOIDEA – Smith & Warner (1948: 193)
 BOOIDEA – Hoffstetter (1955: 650)
 BOINI – Underwood (1967: 9)
 BOINI – Dowling (1967: 139)
 BOIDEA – Porter (1972: 211)
 CORALLINI – McDowell (1979: 4)
 ADITIBOA – Fox (2006: 182, *nomen inedita*)
 ALIBOA – Fox (2006: 183, *nomen inedita*)
 PROTOBOIDAE – Fox (2006: 178, *nomen inedita*)
 VIVIPARSERPENS – Fox (2006: 178, *nomen inedita*)
 NEOTERRABOA – Fox (2006: 182, *nomen inedita*)
 DENTICORALLUS – Fox (2006: 183, *nomen inedita*)
 EPICORALLUS – Fox (2006: 183 *nomen inedita*)
 NEOCORALLUS – Fox (2006: 183, *nomen inedita*)
 DELOBOA – Fox (2006: 193, *nomen inedita*)
 NEOEUNECTES – Fox (2006: 193, *nomen inedita*)
 CORALLINAE – Hoser (2013a: 4, *nomen ignominia*)
 BOOIDAE [sic] – Reynolds & Henderson (2018:1)
 Type genus: *Boa* Linnaeus, 1758: 214.

Type species of *Boa*: *Boa constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758: 215. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 1045 (ICZN, 1976),

Generic content: *Boa*, *Chilabothrus*, *Corallus*, *Epicrates*, *Eunectes*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Booidea include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1975, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Rage (1984), and Ferrarezzi (1994a). Descriptions of the Boidae by McDowell (1979), Burbrink & Crother (2011), Pyron *et al.* (2014). See Dubois *et al.* (2024) for nomenclature.

(B) Checklists and revisions of the Boidae include Stimson (1969), Kluge (1991), Burbrink (2005), Colston *et al.* (2013), Pyron *et al.* (2014a), and Reynolds & Henderson (2018). Pelvic vestiges of the Boidae described by Palci *et al.* (2020). Generic studies include *Boa* (Langhammer, 1983; Fogel, 1997; Burbrink, 2005; Russo, 2007; Card *et al.*, 2016; Thorpe & Malhotra, 2023), *Chilabothrus* (Sheplan & Schwartz, 1974; Tolson, 1987; Kluge, 1989; Tolson & Henderson, 1993; Rivera *et al.*, 2011; Reynolds *et al.*, 2013), *Corallus* (Colston *et al.*, 2013; Henderson *et al.*, 2013), *Epicrates* (Passos & Fernandes, 2008; Rivera *et al.*, 2011), and *Eunectes* (Petzold, 1983; Dirksen & Böhme, 1998a-b, 2005; Dirksen, 2002).

(C) The Boinae is the crown clade of the Boidae, whose sister group is the Candoiidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013b; Reynolds *et al.*, 2014), the Erycidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), or the Tropicodophiidae (A. Hsiang *et al.*, 2015).

(D) The Boidae was first distinguished by Lacépède (1789); subsequently referred to a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Family Calabariidae Gray, 1858

CALABARIINA – Gray (1858a: 154)

CALABARIINAE – Underwood (1976: 167)

CALABARINAE – Hoge & Romano-Hoge (1981: 380)

CALABARIIDAE – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 246)

Type genus: *Calabaria* Gray, 1858a: 154.

Type species of *Calabaria*: *Eryx reinhardtii* Schlegel, 1848a: 2.

Generic content: *Calabaria* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Calabariidae include Ferrarezzi (1994a) and Pyron *et al.* (2014).

(B) Revisions of the Calabariidae include Pyron *et al.* (2014) and Reynolds & Henderson (2018). Generic studies of *Calabaria* include (Kluge, 1993a; Luiselli, 2015).

(C) Various studies have recovered the Calabariidae as sister group to the Boidae (Vidal *et al.*, 2005; Pyron *et al.*, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Streicher & Wiens, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Georgios & Smith, 2020), the Booidea (McCartney *et al.*, 2021), the Malagasy radiation of the Sanziniidae (Reynolds *et al.*, 2014), or the Boidae minus the Sanziniidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a).

(D) The Calabariidae was established by Gray (1858) and was assigned subtribe, subfamily and family status.

Based upon morphology, Kluge (1993) transferred *Calabaria* to *Charina*.

Family Candoiidae Hoffstetter, 1968

CANDOIINI – Hoffstetter (1968: 208)

NEOCANDOIA – Fox (2006: 182, *nomen inedita*)

CANDOIINAE – Pyron *et al.* (2013a: 29)

CANDOIIDAE – Hoser (2013a: 5, *nomen ignominia*)

CANDOIDIINI – Hoser (2013a: 5, *nomen ignominia*)

CANDOIIDAE – Pyron *et al.* (2014: 255)

Type genus: *Candoia* Gray, 1842a: 43.

Type species of *Candoia*: *Boa carinata* Schneider, 1801: 261.

Generic content: *Candoia* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of Candoiidae in Pyron *et al.* (2014).

(B) Revisions of the Candoiidae include Austin (2000) and Reynolds & Henderson (2018). Generic studies of *Candoia* include (H. Smith *et al.*, 2001b).

(C) The Candoiidae is retrieved as sister group to the Boidae (Reynolds *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Boinae (Reynolds *et al.*, 2014), or the Erycidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a-b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Candoiidae was created by Hoffstetter (1968) and accorded tribe, subfamily and family ranking. Pyron *et al.* (2014) claim that Hoffstetter's (1968) usage of Candoiini is a *nomen nudum* under Art. 13 of the *Code*, which is incorrect. The name Candoiini was validly described under Art. 13.1.2 by (Hoffstetter, 1968: 208) providing a bibliographic citation that indicates the included taxa (Underwood, 1967: 75), *C. aspera*, *C. bibroni* and *C. carinata*, describes features of their internal anatomy, and recognizes the group as a tribe (mislabelled Boini instead of Candoiini, as pointed out by Hoffstetter).

Family Charinidae Gray, 1849

Subfamily Charininae Gray, 1849

CHARININA – Gray (1849: 84)

CARININA – Gray (1858: 154)

LICHANURIDAE – Cope (1868: 2)

CHARINIDAE – Cope (1886a: 294)

CHARIINAE – Kuhn (1967: 55)

CHARININI – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 74)

ALIUNDSERPENS – Fox (2006: 192, *nomen inedita*)

MATERERYX – Fox (2006: 192, *nomen inedita*)

CHARININAE – Hoser (2013a: 5, *nomen ignominia*)

CHARININAE – Pyron *et al.* (2014: 254)

CHARINIDAE – ICZN (2020: 63)

Type genus: *Charina* Gray, 1849a: 113.

Type species of *Charina*: *Tortrix bottae* Blainville, 1835: 289.

Generic content: *Charina*, *Lichanura*.

Comments. (A) In order to preserve the well-established ophidian taxon Charinidae, the ICZN changed its spelling to Charinidae so as not to conflict with the Charinidae of Arachnida (ICZN, 2020). This move is most perplexing as the dates of the family-group names and genera on which they are based, Charinidae Gray (1849) vs. Charinidae Quintero (1986) and *Charina* Gray (1849) and *Charinus* Simon in Raffray *et al.* (1892), reveal that the earliest names occurred in Serpentes, which according to the Rules should have preference (ICZN Art. 29.6) as adeptly summarized by Pyron (2017). Descriptions of the Charinidae include Ferrarezzi (1994a) and Pyron *et al.* (2014).

(B) Revisions of the Charinidae includes Rodríguez-Robles *et al.* (2001) and Reynolds & Henderson (2018). Generic studies include *Charina* (Klauber, 1943; Nussbaum & Hoyer, 1974; Rodríguez-Robles *et al.*, 2001) and *Lichanura* (Klauber, 1931a; Spiteri, 1988, 1991; Wood *et al.*, 2008).

(C) The Charininae is unambiguously the sister to the Ungaliophiinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Reynolds *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Charinidae was first established by Gray (1849) and ranked as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily and family.

Family Charinidae Gray, 1849

Subfamily Ungaliophiinae McDowell, 1987

UNGALIOPHEINAE – McDowell (1987: 25)

UNGALIOPHIINAE – Wallach (1998a: 219)

UNGALIOPHIIDAE – Savage (2002: 535)

UNGALIOPHEINAE – McDowell (1987: 25)

FISSIOSERPENS – Fox (2006: 192, *nomen inedita*)

UNGALIOPHIDAE – O'Shea (2007: 15)

UNGALIOPHIIDE – Hoser (2013d: 32, *nomen ignominia*)

UNGALIOPHIINAE – ICZN (2020: 63)

Type genus: *Ungaliophis* F. Müller, 1882: 142.

Type species of *Ungaliophis*: *Ungaliophis continentalis* Müller, 1882: 142.

Generic content: *Exiliboa*, *Ungaliophis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Ungaliophiinae include McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and K. Smith (2013).

(B) Revision of the Ungaliophiinae includes Zaher (1994), Reynolds & Henderson (2018), and Wilcox *et al.* (2002). Generic studies include *Exiliboa* (Bogert, 1968b; Hardy, 1989; Campbell & Camarillo, 1992) and *Ungaliophis* (Bogert, 1968a).

(C) The Ungaliophiinae is sister to the Charinainae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a-b; Reynolds *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Ungaliophiinae was erected by McDowell (1987), subsequently accorded subfamily and family status.

Family Erycidae Bonaparte, 1831

ANGUES – Lacépède (1790a: 144)

ERICINA – Bonaparte (1831a: 64)

ERYCINA – Bonaparte (1831b: 134)

ERYCIDA – Bonaparte (1837: 21, *nomen nudum*)

ERYCIDA – Bonaparte (1840: 160)

ERYXINA – Gray (1842a: 45)

GONGYLOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

“APROTÉRODONTES” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 450, *nomen vulgare*)

ERYCIDA – Vogt (1851: 263)

“APROTÉRODONTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 430, *nomen vulgare*)

“ÉRYCIDES” – Duméril (1853: 430, *nomen vulgare*)

ERYCES – Cope (1861b: 304)

ERYCIDEN – Jan (1862a: 242)

ERYCINAE – Jan (1863b: 19)

ERYCIDES – Jan (1865: 65)

APROTÉRODONTES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 27)

ANGUIOSTOMATIDAE – Huene (1948: 105, *nomen nudum*)

ANGUIOSTOMATIDAE – Huene (1956: 671)

ERYCINIDAE – Hoffstetter (1955: 644)

ERYCINI – Underwood (1967: 9)

ERYCINI BOINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

VIVIPARSERPENS – Fox (2006: 178, *nomen inedita*)

AFROERYX – Fox (2006: 181, *nomen inedita*)

ASIAERYX – Fox (2006: 181, *nomen inedita*)

CUMULOERYX – Fox (2006: 181, *nomen inedita*)

ENDOERYX – Fox (2006: 181, *nomen inedita*)

PROSVIPARERYX – Fox (2006: 180, *nomen inedita*)

RUSSOERYX – Fox (2006: 181, *nomen inedita*)

TERRANEXILERYX – Fox (2006: 181, *nomen inedita*)

VIVIPARERYX – Fox (2006: 180, *nomen inedita*)

Type genus: *Eryx* Daudin, 1803a: 437.

Type species of *Eryx*: *Anguis jaculus* Linnaeus, 1758: 228.

Generic content: *Eryx* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) *Anguis* Linnaeus (1758) is a lizard, not a snake. Description of Erycidae by Pyron *et al.* (2014). Descriptions of the Erycidae include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1979, 1987), Rage (1984), and Ferrarezzi (1994a). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Erycidae include Kluge (1993a) and Eskandarzadeh *et al.* (2020). Generic studies of *Eryx* include Tzarewsky (1916), Folk (1971), Rage (1972), Rieppel (1978), Tokar (1989), Darevsky (1993), Tokar & Obst (1993), Lanza & Nistri (2005), and Reynolds & Henderson (2018).

(C) The Erycidae is sister to the Boidae in many analyses (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) but Reynolds *et al.* (2014) recovered it as sister to the Candoiini.

(D) The Erycidae was first recognized by Lacépède (1790a) and attributed to subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family level.

Family Sanziniidae Romer, 1956

SANZINIINAE – Romer (1956: 573)

SANZINIINI – Hoffstetter (1968: 208)

ADITIBOA – Fox (2006: 181, *nomen inedita*)

NEOSANZINIA – Fox (2006: 182, *nomen inedita*)

ACRANTOPHIIDAE – Hoser (2013a: 5, *nomen ignominia*)

ACRANTOPHIINI – Hoser (2013a: 6, *nomen ignominia*)

SANZINIIDAE – Pyron *et al.* (2014: 254)

Type genus: *Sanzinia* Gray, 1849: 98.

Type species of *Sanzinia*: *Xiphosoma madagascariense* Duméril *et al.*, 1854a: 549.

Generic content: *Acrantophis*, *Sanzinia*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Sanziniidae in Vences & Glaw (2003).

(B) Revisions of the Sanziniidae include Vences & Glaw (2003), Orozco-Terwengel *et al.* (2008), and Reynolds & Henderson (2018). Generic studies include *Acrantophis* (Borer, 2013) and *Sanzinia* (Borer, 2013).

(C) The Sanziniidae is sister to the Boidae (Vences *et al.*, 2001; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Calabariidae (Orozco-Terwengel *et al.* (2008), or the Charinidae (Reynolds *et al.*, 2014).

(D) The Sanziniidae was created by Romer (1956) and formed a tribe, subtribe, and family.

Superfamily Bolyerioidea Hoffstetter, 1946

Family Bolyeriidae Hoffstetter, 1946

BOLYERINAE – Hoffstetter (1946: 132)

BOLYERINI – Underwood (1967: 9)

BOLYERINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

BOLYERIINAE – Goin & Goin (1962: 292)

BOLYERIOIDEA – McDowell (1975: 6)

BOLYERIDAE – McDowell (1975: 6)

BOLYERIIDAE – Dowling (1975a: 169)

BOLYEROIDEA – McDowell (1987: 26)

NEOPHIS – Fox (2006: 178, *nomen inedita*)

Type genus: *Bolyeria* Gray, 1842a: 46.

Type species of *Bolyeria*: *Eryx multocarinata* H. Boie in F. Boie, 1827: 513.

Generic content: *Bolyeria*, *Casarea*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Bolyeriidae include Guibé (1949a), Underwood (1967), McDowell (1975, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Rage (1984), Hecht & LaDuke (1988), Ferrarezzi (1994a), Burbrink & Crother (2011), and Gauthier *et al.* (2012). See H. Smith (1969) for review.

(B) Revisions include Anthony & Guibé (1952). Generic studies include *Bolyeria* (Guibé, 1958; Frazzetta, 1970) and *Casarea* (Guibé, 1958; Cundall & Irish, 1989; Maisano & Rieppel, 2007).

(C) The Bolyeriidae is sister to the Xenophidiidae (R. Lawson *et al.*, 2004; Gauthier *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Calabariidae (Wiens *et al.*, 2008), the Sanziniidae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a), the Booidea (Vidal *et al.*, 2005; A. Hsiang *et al.*, 2015), or the Booidea + Pythonoidea (McCartney *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Bolyeriidae was established by Hoffstetter (1946) and has been accorded the status of tribe, subfamily, family and superfamily. Fox (2006) created *Neophis* to contain *Bolyeria* + *Caenophidia*.

Family Xenophidiidae Wallach & Günther, 1998

XENOPHIDIIDAE – Wallach & Günther (1998: 400)

XENOPHIDIONINAE – Zug *et al.* (2001: 518)

XENOPHIIDAE – R. Lawson *et al.* (2004: 292)

XENOPHIDIONIDAE – Oguiura *et al.* (2009: 129)

Type genus: *Xenophidion* R. Günther & Manthey, 1995: 230.

Type species of *Xenophidion*: *Xenophidion acanthognathus* R. Günther & Manthey, 1995: 231.

Generic content: *Xenophidion* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Xenophidiidae in Wallach & Günther (1998) and Burbrink & Crother (2011).

(B) Generic studies of *Xenophidion* include Wallach & Günther (1988), Günther & Manthey (1995), and Quah *et al.* (2018a).

(C) A sister group relationship of the Xenophidiidae and the Bolyeriidae was recovered by R. Lawson *et al.* (2004) and confirmed by Pyron *et al.* (2013a-b), Gauthier *et al.* (2012), Figueroa *et al.* (2016), and Zheng & Wiens (2016).

(D) The Xenophidiidae was recognized by Wallach & Günter (1998), being considered as a subfamily or family.

Microorder Caenophidia Hoffstetter, 1939

INOXIA – Giebel (1847: 209)

CAENOPHIDIA – Hoffstetter (1939: 4)

PAN-CAENOPHIDIA – Head *et al.* (2016: 3)

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Caenophidia include Underwood (1967).

(C) Molecular phylogenies of Pyron *et al.* (2013a), Figueroa *et al.* (2016), Zheng & Wiens (2016), and Zaher *et al.* (2019) provided a framework for higher categories of snakes.

(D) The Caenophidia was first identified by Giebel (1847).

Superfamily Acrochordoidea Bonaparte, 1831a

Family Acrochordidae Bonaparte, 1831

“ACROCHORDES” – Lacépède (1789: 432, *nomen rejectum*)

“ACROCHORDES” – Lacépède (1790a: 152, *nomen vulgare*)

“ACROCHORDE” – Cuvier (1796: 301, *nomen vulgare*)

PSEUDOVIPERAE – Oppel (1811a: 377)

HOMODERMI – Fischer von Waldheim (1813: 59)

“ACROCORDES” – Cuvier (1817: 72, *nomen vulgare*)

“CHERSYDRES” – Cuvier (1816: 75, *nomen vulgare*)

“ACROCHORDES” – Cuvier (1829: 85, *nomen vulgare*)

HOMOLEPIDEA – Hemprich (1820: 117)

PHOLIDOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 258)
 DYSGYMNOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 258)
 DYSGYRIOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 263)
 ATRYPTODONTOPHOLIDOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 258)
 CHALINIIPHOLIDOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 259)
 CHERSOPHOLIDOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 259)
 AGATHOPHOLIDOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 259)
 EUCHONDRITES – Ritgen (1828: 259)
 HYDROPHOLIDOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 259)
 CACOPHOLIDOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 259)
 CACOCHONDRITES – Ritgen (1828: 259)
 ACROCHORDINA – Bonaparte (1831a: 65)
 SCROGGILURES – Lesson *in* Belanger *et al.* (1834: 322)
 ACHROCHORDIDAE – Bonaparte (1839a: 271, *nomen nudum*)
 ACHROCHORDIDAE – Bonaparte (1840a: 393)
 ACROCHORDEA – Ersch & Gruber (1842: 431)
 NECTOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 25)
 NECTOPHIS – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 63)
 HYDROPHIDES – Blainville (1846: 554)
 “ACROCHORDIENS” – Duméril (1853: 435, *nomen vulgare*)
 ACROCHORDIDAE – Jan (1863b: 106)
 ACROCHORDIAE – F. Werner (1890: 75)
 ACROCHORDINAE – Boulenger (1893: 172)
 ACROCHORDIINAE – Wall (1921: 78)
 ACROCHORDINAE – Briceño-Rossi (1934: 1104)
 ACROCHORDINI – Dowling (1967: 139)
 ACROCHORDOIDEA – McDowell (1975: 6)
 ACROCHORDOIDAE – Zaher (1999: 98)
 ACROCHORDININI – Hoser (2014: 7, *nomen ignominia*)
 FUNKIACROCHORDINI – Hoser (2014: 7, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Acrochordus* Hornstedt, 1787: 307.

Type species of *Acrochordus*: *Acrochordus javanicus* Hornstedt, 1787: 307.

Generic content: *Acrochordus* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Acrochordoidea include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1975, 1979, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Ferrarezzi (1994a), and Burbrink & Crother (2011). See H. Smith (1969) for nomenclatural review.

(B) Revisions of the Acrochordidae include McDowell (1979), Greer (1997), Rieppel & Zaher (2001), and Sanders *et al.* (2010b). Generic studies of *Acrochordus* include McDowell (1979) and Lillywhite (1991, 2020).

(C) Both morphology (Rieppel & Zaher, 2001) and DNA (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) confirm that *Acrochordus* is the sister group to the Caenophidia, specifically the Pareidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Vidal *et al.*, 2007; Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2019; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa, 2016; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) or the Xenodermidae (Kraus & Brown, 1998).

(D) The Acrochordidae was first distinguished by Lacépède (1789) and has been treated as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily. McDowell (1979) emphasized that the morphological differences among the three species of *Acrochordus* were equivalent to those of other snake genera but he saw no utility in recognizing three monotypic genera.

Superfamily Xenodermoidea Gray, 1849

Family Xenodermidae Gray, 1849

XENODERMINA – Gray (1849: 40)

XENODERMIDAE – Bonaparte (1852: 94)

XENODERMINAE – Cope (1900: 731)

XENODERMATINAE – F. Werner (1909: 206)

XENODERMINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

XENODERMINATINAE – Hoge & Romano-Hoge (1981: 384)

XENODERMATOIDEA – Vidal *et al.* (2007b: 185)

XENODERMATIDAE – Vidal *et al.* (2007b: 185)

Type genus: *Xenodermus* J.C.H. Reinhardt, 1836: 6.

Type species of *Xenodermus*: *Xenodermus javanicus* J.C.H. Reinhardt, 1836: 6.

Generic content: *Achalinus*, *Fimbrios*, *Parafimbrios*, *Paraxenodermus*, *Stoliczka*, *Xenodermus*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Xenodermidae include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), Zaher *et al.* (2009), and Burbrink & Crother (2011). See H. Smith (1969) and Savage (2015) for review of nomenclature. Neave (1940) cites date of *Xenodermus* as 1837.

(B) Revisions of the Xenodermidae include (Deepak *et al.*, 2021a). Generic studies include *Achalinus* (Ota & Toyama, 1989; Ziegler *et al.*, 2019; Miller *et al.*, 2020; R. Huang *et al.*, 2021; K. Li *et al.*, 2021; D. Yang *et al.*, 2022, 2023; Ma *et al.*, 2023b; Pham *et al.*, 2023; J. Huang *et al.*, 2024; H. Li *et al.*, 2024; Xu *et al.*, 2024b-c, 2025; Xie *et al.*, 2025; Xu *et al.*, 2026), *Fimbrios* (Ziegler *et al.*, 2008), *Parafimbrios* (Teynié *et al.*, 2015; Ziegler *et al.*, 2018b; Orlov *et al.*, 2021), *Paraxenodermus* (Deepak *et al.*, 2021), *Stoliczka* (Lalronunga *et al.*, 2021), and *Xenodermus* (R. Lang, 2017).

(C) The Xenodermidae is sister to the Pareidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2019; Pyron *et al.*, 2011; Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), or the Acrochordidae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a).

(D) The Xenodermidae was identified by Gray (1849), subsequently with subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family and superfamily ranking.

Superfamily Pareoidea C. Hoffmann, 1890

Family Pareidae C. Hoffmann, 1890

Subfamily Pareinae C. Hoffmann, 1890

“PARÉASIENS” – Duméril (1853: 462, *nomen vulgare*)

AMBLYCEPHALIDAE – Günther (1864: 324)

PAREASIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1609)

PAREASINA – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1869)

AMBLICEPHALIDAE – H. Ihering (1911: 273)

AMBLYCEPHALIA – H. Ihering (1911: 288)

AMBLYCEPHALINAE – Nopcsa (1928: 180)

PAREINAE – Romer (1956: 583)

PAREATINAE – Taylor (1965: 674)

PARETINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

PAREATINI – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 247)

PAREATOIDEA – Vidal *et al.* (2007b: 185)

PAREATIDAE – Vidal *et al.* (2007b: 185)

PAREIDAE – Savage (2015: 664)

PAREINEAE – Poyarkov *et al.* (2022: 1)

Type genus: *Pareas* Wagler, 1830: 181.

Type species of *Pareas*: *Pareas carinatus* Wagler, 1830: 181.

Generic content: *Aplopeltura*, *Asthenodipsas* [*Asthenodipsas*, *Spondylodipsas*], *Pareas* [*Eberhardtia*, *Pareas*].

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Amplycephalus* Kuhl & van Hasselt (1822) is a rejected name no. 1994 (ICZN, 1971), (2) *Amblycephalus* Schlegel (1826, *nomen nudum*), (3) *Amblycephalus* Kuhul in F. Boie (1827) is preoccupied in Cestoda, (4) *Amblicecephalus* Gray (1831) is an emendation of *Amblycephalus* Kuhul in F. Boie (1827). All are nomenclaturally unavailable (Williams & Wallach, 1989). *Aplopeltura* Duméril, 1853 is a *nomen protectum* over its senior synonym *Aspidocercus* Fitzinger, 1843 (*nomen oblitum*) *fide* Art. 23.9.2 of the Code. Descriptions of the Pareidae include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), Zaher *et al.* (2009), and Burbrink & Crother (2011). See H. Smith (1969) and Savage (2015) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Pareidae include Y. Guo *et al.* (2011), P. Wang *et al.* (2020) and Poyarkov *et al.* (2022). Generic studies include *Aplopeltura* (M. Cox *et al.*, 2013), *Asthenodipsas* (Grossmann & Tillack, 2003; S. Liu *et al.*, 2024), and *Pareas* (Ota *et al.*, 1997; K. Guo & Deng, 2009; Vogel, 2015; You *et al.*, 2015; Hauser, 2017; Bhosale *et al.*, 2020; Suntrarachon *et al.*, 2020; Vogel *et al.*, 2020; Gong *et al.*, 2020; P. Wang *et al.* 2020; S. Liu & Rao, 2021; S. Liu *et al.*, 2023b).

(C) The Pareidae is usually recovered as sister to the Colubroidea minus the Xenodermidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002, 2007; Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a-b; Figueroa, 2016; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Streicher & Wiens, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Burbrink *et al.*, 2020) but C. Kelly *et al.* (2003) retrieved it as sister to the Colubroidea minus Xenodermidae + Viperidae. And Gauthier *et al.* (2012) placed the Pareidae as sister to the Lamprophiidae.

(D) The Pareidae was categorized by Duméril (1853), being accorded status of subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily. Based on Poyarkov *et al.* (2022), the Pareinae is divided thusly: *Asthenodipsas* (*Asthenodipsas*) *borneensis*, *A. (A.) ingeri*, *A. (A.) jambilinai*, *A. (A.) laevis*, *A. (A.) malaccana*, and *A. (A.) stuebingi*; *Asthenodipsas* (*Spondylodipsas*) *lasgalenensis*, *A. (S.) tropidonotus*, and *A. (S.) vertebralis*; *Pareas* (*Pareas*) *abros*, *P. (P.) baiseensis*, *P. (P.) berdmorei*, *P. (P.) carinatus*, *P. (P.) dulongjiangensis*, *P. (P.) kuznetsovorum*, *P. (P.) menglaensis*, *P. (P.) nigriceps*, *P. (P.) nuchalis*, *P. (P.) tamdaoensis*, *P. (P.) temporalis*, and *P. (P.) vindumi*; *Pareas* (*Eberhardtia*) *andersonii*, *P. (E.) Atayal*, *P. (E.) boulengeri*, *P. (E.) chinensis*, *P. (E.) formosensis*, *P. (E.) geminatus*, *P. (E.) guanyinshanensis*, *P. (E.) hamptoni*, *P. (E.) iwasakii*, *P. (E.) kaduri*, *P. (E.) komaii*, *P. (E.) macularius*, *P. (E.) margaritophorus*, *P. (E.) mengziensis*, *P. (E.) modestus*, *P. (E.) monticola*, *P. (E.) niger*, *P. (E.) stanleyi*, *P. (E.) tigerinus*, *P. (E.) victorianus*, *P. (E.) xuelinensis*, and *P. (E.) yunnanensis*.

Family Pareidae C. Hoffmann, 1890

Subfamily Xylophiinae Deepak *et al.*, 2019

XYLOPHIINAE – Deepak *et al.* (2019: 2926)

Type genus: *Xylophis* Beddome, 1878: 576.

Type species of *Xylophis*: *Geophis stenorhynchus* Günther, 1875: 230.

Generic content: *Xylophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of Xylophiinae in Deepak *et al.* (2019).

(B) Revisions of the Xylophiinae include Deepak *et al.* (2019, 2020) and Narayanan *et al.* (2021). Generic reviews of *Xylophis* include (Gower & Winkler, 2007; Deepak *et al.*, 2020; Narayanan *et al.*, 2021).

(C) The Xylophiinae is sister to the Pareinae (Deepak *et al.* (2018)).

(D) The Xylophiinae was recently established by Deepak *et al.* (2019).

Superfamily Viperoidea Oppel, 1811a

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Azemiopinae Liem *et al.*, 1971

AZEMIOPINAE – Liem *et al.* (1971: 120)

AZEMIOPINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

AZEMIOPHINAE – Underwood (1979: 24)

Type genus: *Azemiops* Boulenger, 1888: 602.

Type species of *Azemiops*: *Azemiops feae* Boulenger, 1888: 603.

Generic content: *Azemiops* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Azemiopinae include Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987) and Ferrarezzi (1994a).

(B) Revisions of the Azemiopinae include Liem *et al.* (1971) and Orlov *et al.* (2013). Generic studies of *Azemiops* include (Liem *et al.*, 1971; Zhao & Zhao, 1981; Murphy, 1984; Orlov *et al.*, 2013).

(C) *Azemiops* was recovered as the sister to the Viperidae (Pinou *et al.*, 2004). Later studies showed it unambiguously to be the sister to the Crotalinae (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Zaher *et al.*, 2009; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Azemiopinae was erected by Liem *et al.* (1971) as a subfamily but has also been considered a tribe.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Causinae Cope, 1860a

CAUSINAE – Cope (1860a: 335)

CAUSIDAE – Cope (1886b: 497)

CAUSINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

Type genus: *Causus* Wagler, 1830: 172.

Type species of *Causus*: *Sepedon rhombeata* Lichtenstein, 1823: 106.

Generic content: *Causus* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Causinae in Ferrarezzi (1994a).

(B) Revisions of the Causinae include J. Rasmussen (2005a) and Ineich *et al.* (2006). Generic studies of *Causus* include (Hughes, 1978; J. Rasmussen, 2005a; Ineich *et al.*, 2006; Broadley, 2014).

(C) The phylogenetic placement of *Causus* is problematic with *Causus* and *Cerastes* retrieved as sister taxa by Pyron *et al.* (2013a-b). The Causinae was recovered as sister group to the Cerastini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Atherini + Bitinini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011), or the Viperinae (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Causinae was recognized by Cope (1860) and has been relegated to tribe, subfamily and family status.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Bothriechini *tribus nov.*

BOTHRIECHISINA – Hoser (2012b: 44, *nomen ignominia*)

TELEURASPIDES – Cope (1871a: 205)

BOTHRIECHINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Bothriechis* W. Peters, 1859: 278.

Type species of *Bothriechis*: *Bothriechis nigroviridis* Peters, 1859: 278.

Generic content: *Bothriechis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Bothriechini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus. The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) *Teleuraspis* Cope (1860) is a junior synonym of *Bothriechis* W. Peters (1859) and hence unavailable. Description of the Bothriechini includes Cope (1871). (B) Revisions of the Bothriechini include Mason (2020) and Arteaga *et al.* (2024b). Generic studies of *Bothriechis* include (Crother *et al.*, 1992; Schätti & Kramer, 1993; Kuch & Freire, 1995; Taggart *et al.*, 2001; Townsend *et al.*, 2013; Doan *et al.*, 2016; Mason, 2020; Arteaga *et al.*, 2024b; Reyes-Velasco, 2024). (C) The Bothriechini is considered as the sister group to the Lachesini by most studies (Pyrón *et al.*, 2011, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) but also the Bothropsini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013b), the Porthidimini (Carrasco *et al.*, 2023), and the Porthidimini + Bothropsini (Jadin, 2013) have been retrieved. (D) The Bothriechini was first identified by Cope (1871).

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Bothropini Fitzinger, 1843

BOTHROPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 28)

BOTHROPHERA – Garman (1884: 104)

BOTROPHES – Kuhn (1967: 50)

BOTHROPINA – Hoser (2012b: 42, *nomen ignominia*)

JACKYHOSERINI – Hoser (2012b: 42, *nomen ignominia*)

BOTHROCOPHIINA – Hoser (2012b: 43, *nomen ignominia*)

BOTHROPOIDINA – Hoser (2012b: 43, *nomen ignominia*)

JACKYHOSERINA – Hoser (2012b: 43, *nomen ignominia*)

RHINOCEROPHIINA – Hoser (2012b: 43, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Bothrops* Wagler in Spix, 1824: 50.

Type species of *Bothrops*: *Coluber lanceolatus* Bonnaterre, 1790: 10.

Generic content: *Bothrocophias*, *Bothrops* [*Bothriopsis*, *Bothropoides*, *Bothrops*, *Rhinocerothis*].

Comments. (A) The tribe Bothriopini is a monophyletic clade containing five (or one, depending upon author) recognized genera.

(B) Generic studies include *Bothriopsis* (Fuentes & Rodríguez-Acosta, 1997; Harvey *et al.*, 2005; Fenwick *et al.*, 2009), *Bothrocophias* (Gutberlet & Campbell, 2001; Cisneros-Heredia *et al.*, 2006; Fenwick *et al.*, 2009; Angarita-Sierra *et al.*, 2022), *Bothropoides* (V. Silva & Rodrigues, 2008; Carrasco *et al.*, 2012), *Bothrops* (Procter, 1918; M. Marin, 1996; Fenwick *et al.*, 2009; Carrasco *et al.*, 2010, 2012, 2019; Folleco-Fernández, 2010; Barbo *et al.*, 2016, 2022a-b; Valenzuela, 2016; Saldarriaga-Córdoba *et al.*, 2017; Timms *et al.*, 2019; Vecchio *et al.*, 2020), and *Rhinocerothis* (Carrasco *et al.*, 2009).

(C) The Bothropini and Porthidimini are sister taxa according to all analyses (Werman, 2005; Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a; Jadin, 2013; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Carrasco *et al.*, 2023).

(D) The Bothriopini was established by Fitzinger (1843) and considered a subtribe or tribe. The genera *Bothriopsis*, *Bothropoides*, and *Rhinocerothis* were synonymized with *Bothrops* in the latest molecular phylogeny of the group (Carrasco *et al.*, 2023). They are reinstated here as subgenera and correspond to the species groups of Carrasco *et al.* (2023) and previous authors. The composition of *Bothrops* is as follows: *Bothrops* (*Bothrops*) *asper*, *B.* (*B.*) *asper*, *B.* (*B.*) *atrox*, *B.* (*B.*) *ayerbei*, *B.* (*B.*) *barnetti*, *B.* (*B.*) *brazili*, *B.* (*B.*) *caribbaeus*, *B.* (*B.*) *germanoi*, *B.* (*B.*) *jabrensis*, *B.* (*B.*) *jararacussu*, *B.* (*B.*) *lanceolatus*, *B.* (*B.*) *leucurus*, *B.* (*B.*) *marajoensis*, *B.* (*B.*) *moojeni*, *B.* (*B.*) *muriciensis*, *B.* (*B.*) *oligobalius*, *B.* (*B.*) *osbornei*, *B.* (*B.*) *otavioi*, *B.* (*B.*) *pirajai*, *B.* (*B.*) *punctatus*, *B.* (*B.*) *rhombeatus*, *B.* (*B.*) *sanctaecrucis*, *B.* (*B.*) *sazimai* and *B.* (*B.*) *venezuelensis*; *Bothrops* (*Bothriopsis*) *bilineatus*, *B.*

(Bo.) *chloromelas*, B. (Bo.) *medusa*, B. (Bo.) *olgolepis*, B. (Bo.) *pulcher* and B. (Bo.) *taeniatus*; *Bothrops* (*Bothropoides*) *alcatraz*, B. (Bp.) *diporus*, B. (Bp.) *erythromelas*, B. (Bp.) *insularis*, B. (Bp.) *jararaca*, B. (Bp.) *lutzi*, B. (Bp.) *marmoratus*, B. (Bp.) *mattogrossensis*, B. (Bp.) *monsignifer*, B. (Bp.) *neuwiedi*, B. (Bp.) *pauloensis*, B. (Bp.) *pubescens*, and B. (Bp.) *sonene*; *Bothrops* (*Rhinocerothis*) *alternatus*, B. (R.) *ammodytoides*, B. (R.) *cotiara*, B. (R.) *fonsecai*, B. (R.) *itapetiningae*, B. (R.) *jonathani* and B. (R.) *pictus*.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Crotalini Oppel, 1811a

COTALI – Lacépède (1790a: 142)

COTALINI – Oppel (1811a: 377)

COTALIA – Rafinesque (1814: 103)

CENCHRIDIA – Rafinesque (1814: 103)

APLIPURIA – Rafinesque (1815: 77)

CROTALES – Cuvier (1816: 77)

COTALIDAE – Gray (1825: 204)

COTALOIDEA – Fitzinger (1826: 34)

EPICERCI – Ritgen (1828: 263)

COTALURI – Ritgen (1828: 263)

COTALINA – Bonaparte (1831a: 65)

COTALOIDEI – Eichwald (1831: 169)

CRASPEDOCEPHALINA – Gray (1849: 3)

COTALOIDES – Agassiz (1844: 12)

CENCHRINA – Gray (1849: 4)

“COTALIENS” – Duméril (1853: 533, *nomen vulgare*)

COTALINAE – Cope (1860a: 334)

COTALIDA – Strauch (1868: 231)

TOXICOPHIDIA – Strauch (1873: 199)

COTALOIDEAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1602)

“COTALIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 121, *nomen vulgare*)

AGKISTRODONTINI – Hoge & Romano-Hoge (1981: 186)

AGKISTRODONTINII – McDiarmid *et al.* (1999: 234)

AGKISTRODONINI – Hoser (2012b: 41, *nomen ignominia*)

PIERSONINA – Hoser (2012b: 42, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Crotalus* Linnaeus, 1758: 214.

Type species of *Crotalus*: *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus, 1758: 214.

Generic content: *Agkistrodon*, *Crotalus*, *Sistrurus*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) *Toxicophis* Troost (1836) is a substitute name for *Acontias* Troost (1836), a junior synonym of *Agkistrodon* Palisot de Beauvois (1799), which is preoccupied by *Acontias* Cuvier (1817). Descriptions of the Crotalini include Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987) and Ferrarezzi (1994a). See Savage *et al.* (2005) for nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Crotalini include Klauber (1956), Gloyd & Conant (1990), Campbell & Brodie (1992), Parkinson *et al.*, (2002), Gumprecht *et al.* (2004), Harvey *et al.* (2005), Hayes *et al.* (2008), P. Guo *et al.* (2009), D. Visser (2015), Schuett *et al.* (2016), Dreslik *et al.* (2017), SEMARNAT (2018), and Carrasco *et al.* (2023). Generic studies include *Agkistrodon* (Gloyd, 1969; Gloyd & Conant, 1943, 1990; Parkinson *et al.*, 1997, 2000; Guiher & Burbrink, 2008; Porras *et al.*, 2013), *Crotalus* (Klauber, 1930a-b, 1931b, 1936a-b, 1944, 1952, 1956;

Gloyd, 1940; Harris & Simmons, 1978; C. Brown & Ernst, 1986; Quinn, 1987; Barker, 1992; Dorcas, 1992; W. Brown, 1993; R. Murphy *et al.*, 1995, 2002; Martin, 2000; Pook *et al.*, 2000; Ashton & Queiroz, 2001; Pook, 2001; Douglas *et al.*, 2002, 2006, 2007; Allsteadt, 2003; A. Clark *et al.*, 2003; Spencer, 2003; Quijada-Mascarenas, 2005; Wüster *et al.*, 2005b; Allstedt *et al.*, 2006; A. Hernández, 2006; Castoe *et al.*, 2007; Douglas *et al.*, 2009; Reyes-Velasco *et al.*, 2010, 2022; Davis, 2012; Bryson *et al.*, 2014; Meik *et al.*, 2015, 2018; Cochran, 2019; Ruiz-Sanchez *et al.*, 2019; Carbajal-Márquez *et al.*, 2020), and *Sistrurus* (Gloyd, 1935, 1940, 1955; Campbell & Armstrong, 1979; Hobert, 1997; Kubatko *et al.*, 2011).

(C) The Crotalini is universally retrieved as sister to the Lachesini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Carrasco *et al.*, 2023).

(D) The Crotalini dates from Lacépède (1790) and has warranted status as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Hypnalini *tribus nov.*

CALLOSELASMA – Hoser (2012b: 41, *nomen ignominia*)

CALLOSELASMIINI – Hoser (2013e: 62, *nomen ignominia*)

HYPNALINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Hypnale* Fitzinger, 1842: 28.

Type species of *Hypnale*: *Cophias hypnale* Merrem, 1820: 155.

Generic content: *Calloselasma*, *Hypnale*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Hypnalini is a monophyletic clade consisting of two recognized genera.

(B) Revisions of the Hypnalini include Gloyd & Conant (1990) and Maduwage *et al.* (2009). Generic studies include *Calloselasma* (Kadafi *et al.*, 2018, 2020), and *Hypnale* (Nanayakkara, 1989; Maduwage *et al.*, 2009).

(C) The Hypnalini is recovered as sister to the Crotalini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011), the Trimeresurini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a), the Tropicodolaeini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), or the Trimeresurini + Crotalini (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006).

(D) Although position of the Hypnalini on the viperid tree varies considerably, it universally forms a monophyletic group and therefore warrants tribal status.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Lachesini Gray, 1849

COPHIADAE – F. Boie (1827: 511)

LACHESINA – Gray (1849: 13)

TRIGONOCEPHALINA – Gray (1849: 14)

TRIGONOCEPHALI – W. Peters (1862: 670)

COPHIINAE – Cope (1895: 212)

LACHESINAE – Cope (1900: 1131)

LACHESINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

Type genus: *Lachesis* Daudin, 1803a: 435.

Type species of *Lachesis*: *Crotalus mutus* Linnaeus, 1766: 373.

Generic content: *Lachesis*, *Mixcoatlus*, *Ophryacus*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for family-group names listed above: (1) *Cophias* Merrem (1820) is a junior synonym of *Lachesis* Daudin (1803), and *Trigonocephalus* Oppel (1811) is also a junior synonym of *Lachesis* Daudin (1803). Description of the Lachesini in Fernandes *et al.* (2004).

(B) Generic studies include *Lachesis* (Ripa, 1994, 1999, 2004; Visinoni, 1994; Zamudio & Greene, 1997; D. Fernandes, 2001; D. Fernandes *et al.*, 2004; Barrio-Amorós *et al.*, 2020; Carrasco *et al.*, 2023), *Mixcoatlus* (Campbell, 1988), and *Ophryacus* (Grünwald *et al.*, 2015).

(C) The Lachesini is recovered as sister to the Crotalini (Jadin, 2013; Carrasco *et al.*, 2023), the Bothriechini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), or the Bothriechini + Crotalini (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006).

(D) The Lachesini was established by F. Boie (1827), subsequently treated as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Ovophiini *tribus nov.*

OVOPHIINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Ovophis* Burger in Hoge & Romano-Hoge, 1981: 246.

Type species of *Ovophis*: *Trimeresurus monticola* Günther, 1864: 388.

Generic content: *Gloydus*, *Ovophis*, *Protobothrops*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Ovophiini is a monophyletic clade consisting of three recognized genera. See H. Smith & Chiszar (1988) on nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Ovophiini include Xu *et al.* (2012), P. Guo *et al.* (2016), Zeng *et al.* (2023), and Ren *et al.* (2025). Generic studies include *Gloydus* (Gloyd & Conant, 1990; J. Shi *et al.*, 2018, 2021; P. Wagner *et al.*, 2016; Kuttalam *et al.*, 2022; M. Zhang *et al.*, 2022), *Ovophis* (Tillack *et al.*, 2002; Malhotra & Thorpe, 2004a; Fong *et al.*, 2017; Zeng *et al.*, 2023; Qiu *et al.*, 2024; S. Liu *et al.*, 2025a), and *Protobothrops* (Koba & Kikukawa, 1971, 1976; Tu *et al.*, 2000; H. Hermann *et al.*, 2004; P. Guo *et al.*, 2006, 2007, 2009c, 2016; David *et al.*, 2008c; Orlov *et al.*, 2009; J. Yang *et al.*, 2011; Sumontha *et al.*, 2020; Grassby-Lewis *et al.*, 2025).

(C) The Ovophiini is sister to the Porthidimini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011) and form an unresolved trichotomy or are paraphyletic (with *Gloydus* as sister to *Ovophis* + *Protobothrops*) with the Porthidimini + Bothropsini and Bothriechini + Crotalini (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) *Ovophis* is the sister to *Protobothrops*, which is sister to *Gloydus* in most analyses. These three genera are basal to the New World Crotalinae and form a monophyletic clade, thus warranting tribal status.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Porthidiini *tribus nov.*

ADELYNHOSERSERPENINI – Hoser (2012b: 40, *nomen ignominia*)

PORTHIDIUMINA – Hoser (2012b: 40, *nomen ignominia*)

ADELYNHOSERSERPENINA – Hoser (2012b: 41, *nomen ignominia*)

CERROPHIDIONINA – Hoser (2012b: 41, *nomen ignominia*)

PORTHIDIINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Porthidium* Cope, 1871c: 207.

Type species of *Porthidium*: *Bothrops nagsutus* Bocourt, 1868: 202.

Generic content: *Cerrophidion*, *Metlapilcoatlus*, *Porthidium*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Porthidiini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Revisions of the Porthidiini include Castoe *et al.* (2005) and Jadin (2013). Generic studies include *Cerrophidion* (Jadin, 2010, 2013; Jadin *et al.*, 2011, 2012), *Metlapilcoatlus* (Castoe *et al.*, 2003; E. Smith & Ferrari-Castro, 2008; Jadin *et al.*, 2010; Tepos-Ramírez *et al.*, 2021), and *Porthidium* (Pérez-Higareda *et al.*, 1985;

Campbell & Solorzano, 1992; Schätti & Kramer, 1993; Lamar & Sasa, 2003; Castoe *et al.*, 2005; Bryson *et al.*, 2008).

(C) The Porthidiini is the unequivocal sister group to the Bothropsini (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a; Jadin, 2013; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Carrasco *et al.*, 2023).

(D) The Porthidiini consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and therefore warrants tribal status.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Trimeresurini *tribus nov.*

TRIMERESURUSINI – Hoser (2012b: 44, *nomen ignominia*)

TRIMERESURINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Trimeresurus* Lacépède, 1804: 209.

Type species of *Trimeresurus*: *Coluber gramineus* Shaw, 1802: 420.

Generic content: *Craspedocephalus*, *Peltopelor*, *Trimeresurus* [*Himalayophis*, *Parias*, *Popeia*, *Sinovipera*, *Trimeresurus*, *Viridovipera*].

Comments. (A) The tribe Trimeresurini is a monophyletic clade consisting of two to nine genera, depending upon authority. See David *et al.* (2011c) for *Trimeresurus* nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Trimeresurini include Regenass & Kramer (1981), David & Tong (1997), Malhotra & Thorpe (1997, 2000, 2004a), Tu *et al.* (2000), Giannasi *et al.* (2001), Creer *et al.* (2003) and Mirza *et al.* (2023). Generic studies include *Craspedocephalus* (Pope & Pope, 1933; Hoge & Romano-Hoge, 1975; Nutaphand *et al.*, 1991; David *et al.*, 2006; Mallik *et al.*, 2021), *Peltopelor* (Gumprecht & Tillack, 2004; Whitaker & Captain, 2004), and *Trimeresurus* (Leviton, 1964d; Castellano *et al.*, 1994; Creer *et al.*, 2001; David *et al.*, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004; Sanders *et al.*, 2002, 2004; Tillack *et al.*, 2003; Gumprecht & Tillack, 2004; Malhotra & Thorpe, 2004b-c; Malhotra *et al.*, 2004; Orlov *et al.*, 2004; Vogel *et al.*, 2004; Grismer *et al.*, 2006, 2008; David *et al.*, 2009; P. Guo & Wang, 2011; Malhotra *et al.*, 2011; Sumontha *et al.*, 2011; Vogel *et al.*, 2014a-b, 2022, 2023; P. Guo *et al.*, 2015b; Mrinalini *et al.*, 2015; F. Zhu *et al.*, 2016; Mulcahy *et al.*, 2017; Captain *et al.*, 2019; Z. Chen *et al.*, 2019, 2020, 2021b; Chandramouli *et al.*, 2020; Mirza *et al.*, 2020b; Z. Chen *et al.*, 2021; Chan *et al.*, 2022; Idiatullina *et al.*, 2023, 2024a-b; Mirza *et al.*, 2023; Idiatullina *et al.*, 2024c; T. Nguyen *et al.*, 2024; Liang *et al.*, 2025; Pawangkhanant *et al.*, 2025; Puspitasari *et al.*, 2025; Cai *et al.*, 2026; Liang *et al.*, 2026).

(C) The Trimeresurini is sister to the Ovophiini (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016) or the Ovophiini + New World Crotalinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) Although placement of the Trimeresurini on the viperid tree varies, it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and is thereby accorded tribal status. Monophyletic clades recognizable as subgenera are found in *Trimeresurus*, thusly: *Trimeresurus* (*Trimeresurus*) *albolabris*, *T. (T.) andersoni*, *T. (T.) ayeyarwadyensis*, *T. (T.) cantori*, *T. (T.) cardamomensis*, *T. (T.) caudornatus*, *T. (T.) ciliaris*, *T. (T.) cryptographicus*, *T. (T.) cyanolabris*, *T. (T.) davidi*, *T. (T.) erythrochloris*, *T. (T.) erythrurus*, *T. (T.) fasciatus*, *T. (T.) guoi*, *T. (T.) honsonensis*, *T. (T.) insularis*, *T. (T.) kanburiensis*, *T. (T.) kraensis*, *T. (T.) kuiburi*, *T. (T.) labialis*, *T. (T.) macrops*, *T. (T.) mutabilis*, *T. (T.) purpureomaculatus*, *T. (T.) Rubeus*, *T. (T.) Salazar*, *T. (T.) septentrionalis*, *T. (T.) uetzi* and *T. (T.) venustus*; *Trimeresurus* (*Craspedocephalus*) *andalasensis*, *T. (C.) borneensis*, *T. (C.) brongersmai*, *T. (C.) puniceus* and *T. (C.) wiroti*; *Trimeresurus* (*Himalayophis*) *arunachalensis* and *T. (H.) tibetanus*; *Trimeresurus* (*Parias*) *calamitas*, *T. (Pa.) flavomaculatus*, *T. (Pa.) gunaleni*, *T. (Pa.) hageni*, *T. (Pa.) kirscheyi*, *T. (Pa.) malcolmi*, *T. (Pa.) mcgregori*, *T. (Pa.) schultzei*, *T. (Pa.) sumatranus* and *T. (Pa.) whitteni*; *Trimeresurus* (*Peltopelor*) *anamallensis*, *T. (Pe.) gramineus*, *T. (Pe.) macrolepis*, *T. (Pe.) maslabaricus*, *T. (Pe.) occidentalis*, *T. (Pe.) peltopelor*, *T. (Pe.) strigatus*, *T. (Pe.) travancoricus* and *T. (Pe.) trigonocephalus*; *Trimeresurus* (*Popeia*) *buniana*, *T. (Po.) fucata*, *T. (Po.) lanna*, *T. (Po.) nebularis*, *T. (Po.) phuketensis*, *T. (Po.) popeiorum*, *T. (Po.) Sabahi*, *T. (Po.) tenasserimensis* and *T. (Po.)*

yingjiangensis; *Trimeresurus* (*Sinovipera*) *sichuanensis*; *Trimeresurus* (*Viridovipera*) *gumprechtii*, *T. (V.) mayaae*, *T. (V.) medoensis*, *T. (V.) stejnegeri*, *T. (V.) truongsongensis*, *T. (V.) vogeli* and *T. (V.) yunnanensis*.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Crotalinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Tropidolaemini *tribus nov.*

TROPIDOLAEMUSINI – Hoser (2012b: 44, *nomen ignominia*)

TROPIDOLAEMUSIINAE – Hoser (2013e: 61, *nomen ignominia*)

TROPIDOLAEMINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Tropidolaemus* Wagler, 1830: 175.

Type species of *Tropidolaemus*: *Cophias wagleri* H. Boie in F. Boie, 1827: 561.

Generic content: *Deinagkistrodon*, *Garthius*, *Tropidolaemus*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Tropidolaemini is a monophyletic clade consisting of three recognized genera.

Descriptions of the Tropidolaemini include Vogel *et al.* (2007).

(B) Generic studies include *Deinagkistrodon* (M. Huang & Qu, 1983; S. Huang *et al.*, 2007), *Garthius* (Stuebing *et al.*, 2014), and *Tropidolaemus* (David & Vogel, 1998; Kuch *et al.*, 2007; Vogel *et al.*, 2007).

(C) The Tropidolaemini is regarded as the basal taxon of the Crotalinae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013b; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or being sister to the Hypnallini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) or the Crotalinae minus Hypnallini (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2011; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016).

(D) The Tropidolaemini, near the base of the crotalid tree, universally forms a monophyletic lineage and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Viperine Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Atherini Broadley, 1996

“*ATHERIS* Group” – Groombridge (1986: 220)

ATHERINI – Broadley (1996: 44)

PROATHERINI – Hoser (2012b: 39, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Atheris* Cope, 1862: 337.

Type species of *Atheris*: *Echis chlorechis* Pel, 1851: 172. Official generic Name *fide* Opinion 1634 (ICZN 1991).

Generic content: *Atheris*, *Proatheris*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Atherini in Broadley (1996a). See Broadley (1989) for nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Atherini include Broadley (1996a, 1998a) and De Smedt (2022). Generic studies include *Atheris* (Stevens, 1973; J. Rasmussen & Howell, 1982; Emmrich, 1997; D. Lawson, 1999; D. Lawson & Ustach, 2000; D. Lawson *et al.*, 2001; R. Ernst & Rödel, 2002; Branch & Bayliss, 2009; Menegon *et al.*, 2011, 2014; Ceriaco *et al.*, 2020a; Collet & Trape, 2020a) and *Proatheris* (Lenk *et al.*, 2001).

(C) The Atherini is universally recovered as sister to the Bitinini (Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Atherini was acknowledged by Broadley (1996) as a viperid tribe.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Viperine Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Bitinini *tribus nov.*

ECHIDNEI – Ritgen (1828: 264)

CLOTHONINA – Gray (1842b: 69)

COBRIDAE – Stejneger (1907: 256)

“*BITIS* Group” – Groombridge (1986: 220)

BITISINI – Hoser (2012b: 37, *nomen ignominia*)

BITININI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Bitis* Gray, 1842c: 69.

Type species of *Bitis*: *Echidna arietans* Merrem, 1820: 152.

Generic content: *Bitis* [*Bitis*, *Calechidna*, *Keniabitis*, *Macrocerastes*] (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Bitinini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus. See ICZN (1945) for nomenclature.

(B) Generic studies of *Bitis* include Kramer (1961a), Hughes (1968), Böhme (1977), Branch (1999), Lenk *et al.* (1999), Barlow (2012), Wittenberg *et al.* (2015), Gower *et al.* (2016b), Ceríaco *et al.* (2020b), Settle-Whittaker (2020), Dörner (2023) and Vaughan (2023).

(C) Based on all molecular studies, the Bitinini is the sister group of the Atherini (Lenk *et al.*, 2001; Castoe & Parkinson, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Bitinini was first recognized by Ritgen (1828) and has held the status of subtribe, tribe, and family. Molecular studies reveal four clades among the genus *Bitis*, indicating generic or subgeneric status. Presently they include *Bitis* (*Bitis*) *arietans*; *Bitis* (*Calechidna*) *albanica*, *B. (C.) armata*, *B. (C.) atropos*, *B. (C.) caudalis*, *B. (C.) cornuta*, *B. (C.) inornata*, *B. (C.) peringueyi*, *B. (C.) rubida*, *B. (C.) schneideri*, and *B. (C.) xeropaga*; *Bitis* (*Keniabitis*) *worthingtoni*; *Bitis* (*Macrocerastes*) *gabonica*, *B. (M.) herenna*, *B. (M.) heraldica*, *B. (M.) nasicornis*, *B. (M.) parviocula* and *B. (M.) rhinoceros* (Lenk *et al.*, 1999; Wittenberg *et al.*, 2015; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Dörner, 2023).

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Viperine Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Cerastini Gray, 1842

CERASTINA – Gray (1842b: 70)

TOXICOA – Gray (1849: 29)

“*ECHIS-CERASTES* Group” – Groombridge (1986: 221)

CERASTINI – Hoser (2012b: 38, *nomen ignominia*)

ECHIINI – Hoser (2012b: 38, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Cerastes* Laurenti, 1768: 81.

Type species of *Cerastes*: *Coluber cerastes* Linnaeus, 1758: 217 *fide* Opinion 661 (ICZN, 1963b).

Generic content: *Cerastes*, *Echis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Cerastini in Groombridge (1986).

(B) Generic studies include *Echis* (Cherlin, 2009; Cherlin & Borkin, 1990; Auffenberg & Rehman, 1991; Arnold *et al.*, 2009; Pook *et al.*, 2009; Trape, 2018; Kaviani *et al.*, 2023; Muruganathan *et al.*, 2025) and *Cerastes* (Carné *et al.*, 2020; Rylková, 2020),

(C) *Cerastes* and *Echis* are sister taxa, forming a monophyletic group (Arnold *et al.*, 2009; Muruganathan *et al.*, 2025). The Cerastini is sister to the Viperinae (Lenk *et al.*, 2001), the Macroviperini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Causinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Pseudocerastini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), or the Macroviperini + Viperini + Pseudocerastini (Pook *et al.*, 2009). Pyron *et al.* (2013a) found *Cerastes* and *Echis* to be polyphyletic.

(D) The Cerastini was established by Gray (1842) and ranks as a subtribe or tribe.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Viperine Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Macroviperini *tribus nov.*

MONTIVIPERINA – Hoser (2012b: 40)

MACROVIPERINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Macrovipera* Reuss, 1927: 126.

Type species of *Macrovipera*: *Coluber lebetinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 218.

Generic content: *Macrovipera*, *Montivipera*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Macroviperini is a monophyletic clade consisting of two recognized genera.

(B) Generic studies include *Macrovipera* (Hermann *et al.*, 1992; Göcmen *et al.*, 2006, 2007; Rastegar-Pouyani *et al.*, 2014; Oraie *et al.*, 2018) and *Montivipera* (Nilson & Andrén, 1986; Stümpel & Joger, 2009; Rastegar-Pouyani *et al.*, 2014).

(C) *Macrovipera* and *Montivipera* are sister taxa *fide* Rylková (2020). The Macroviperini is unambiguously recovered as sister to the Viperini (Lenk *et al.*, 2001; Pook *et al.*, 2009; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Macroviperini consistently forms a monophyletic lineage at the base of the viperid tree and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Viperinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Pseudocerastini *tribus nov.*

ERISTICOPHINA – Hoser (2012b: 39, *nomen ignominia*)

PSEUDOCERASTINI – Hoser (2012b: 38, *nomen ignominia*)

PSEUDOCERASTINA – Hoser (2012b: 39, *nomen ignominia*)

PSEUDOCERASTINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Pseudocerastes* Boulenger, 1896a: 501.

Type species of *Pseudocerastes*: *Cerastes persicus* Duméril *et al.*, 1854b: 1443.

Generic content: *Eristicophis*, *Pseudocerastes*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Pseudocerastini is a monophyletic clade consisting of two recognized genera.

(B) Revisions of the Pseudocerastini include Fathinia *et al.* (2018). Generic studies include *Eristicophis* (Fathinia *et al.*, 2018) and *Pseudocerastes* (Bostanchi *et al.*, 2006; Fathinia *et al.*, 2014, 2018; Rylková, 2020).

(C) The Pseudocerastini is sister to the Macroviperini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a) or the Macroviperini + Viperini (Lenk *et al.*, 2001; Pook *et al.*, 2009; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) Although position of the Pseudocerastini on the viperid tree varies, it universally forms a monophyletic clade and thus is accorded tribal status.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Viperinae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Viperini Oppel, 1811a

VIPERIS Severinus (1651: 246, *nomen inaccessum*)

VIPERAE – Laurenti (1768: 20)

“VIPÈRES” – Latreille (1800: xix, *nomen vulgare*)

VIPERINI – Oppel (1811a: 378)

DIPLIPURIA – Rafinesque (1815: 77)

VIPERINA – Rafinesque (1815: 77)

“LÉTHIFÈRES” – Blainville (1816: 111, *nomen vulgare*)

“VIPERES” – Cuvier (1816: 80, *nomen vulgare*)

VENENATI – Merrem (1820: 1)

VIPERIDAE – Gray (1825: 205)

VIPERIDES – Latreille (1825: 102)
 VIPEROIDEA – Fitzinger (1826: 33)
 HEDRAEODONTI – Wagler (1828b: 860)
 PHOLIDOCEPHALI – Ritgen (1828: 262)
 HOLOCHALINA – J. Müller (1832: 270)
 VIPEROIDEI – Eichwald (1831: 171)
 CHALINOPHIDIA – Fitzinger (1843: 28)
 VENENOSI – Wiegmann & Ruthe (1843: 198)
 CHERSOPHES – Fitzinger, (1843: 28)
 VIPEROIDES – Agassiz (1844: 47)
 “THANATOPHIDES” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 71, *nomen vulgare*)
 VIPERIFORMES – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 71)
 VIPERINAE – Blainville (1846: 555)
 VIPERINE – Gray (1849: 3)
 VIPERADAE – Gosse (1850: 203)
 VIPERIDA – Vogt (1851: 259)
 “SOLENOGLYPHES” – Duméril & Duméril (1851: 199, *nomen vulgare*)
 “VIPÉRIENS” – Duméril (1853: 529)
 SOLENOGLYPHA – Jan (1857: 49)
 VENENIFERA – Jan (1857: 49)
 VIPERIFORMES – Günther (1864: 383)
 SOLENOGLYPHIA – Huxley (1872: 200)
 ABOTHROPHERA – Garman (1884: 104)
 TOXICOPHIDIAE – Sauvage (1885: 399)
 THANATOPHIDIA – Sauvage (1885: 446)
 “VIPERIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 121, *nomen vulgare*)
 “VIPERA Group” – Groombridge (1986: 220)
 VIPEROIDEA – Vidal *et al.* (2007: 185)
 ENDOGLYPTODONTA – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 133)
 VIPEROIDAE – Oguiura *et al.* (2010: 129)
 MAXHOSERVIPERINA – Hoser (2012b: 40, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Vipera* Laurenti, 1768: 99.

Type species of *Vipera*: *Coluber aspis* Linnaeus, 1758: 218.

Generic content: *Daboia*, *Vipera* [*Acridophaga*, *Latasteopara*, *Pelias*, *Vipera*].

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Viperidae include Underwood (1967), Burger (1971), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994a), Zaher (1999), Zaher *et al.* (2009: 134), and Burbrink & Crother (2011).

(B) Revisions and checklists of the Viperidae include Groombridge (1980), Golay *et al.* (1993), David & Ineich (1999), H. Hermann *et al.* (1999), Joger (1999), Schuett *et al.* (2002), Mallow *et al.* (2003), De Smedt (2006, 2022), Phelps (2010), and Alencar *et al.* (2016). Generic studies include *Daboia* (Brongersma, 1958; Wüster *et al.*, 1992a-b; Wüster, 1998b; Thorpe *et al.*, 2007) and *Vipera* (Calabresi, 1924; Basoglu, 1947; Stugren, 1955; Kramer, 1961b; Bruno, 1967, 1968; Kretz, 1971; Saint-Girons & Duguy, 1976; Jirousek, 1983; Obst, 1983; Dely & Stohl, 1984; Brodmann, 1987; Joger *et al.*, 1988; Orlov & Tuniyev, 1990; Nilson *et al.*, 1993; Bergman & Norström, 1994; Leenders, 1994; Biella, 1995; Nilson & Andrén, 2001; Zuffi, 2002; Carlsson, 2003; Tomovic & Dzukic, 2003; Amat, 2004; Kalyabina-Hauf *et al.*, 2004; Garrigues *et al.*, 2005; Brito *et al.*, 2006; Tomovic, 2006; Ursenbacher *et al.*, 2008; Zinenko *et al.*, 2010; Tuniyev *et al.*, 2012; Zinenko *et al.*, 2015, 2016; Mizsei *et al.*, 2017; Freitas *et al.*, 2020; Doniol-Valcroze *et al.*, 2021).

(C) The Viperidae is sister to the Homalopsidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002, 2007; Zaher *et al.*, 2009; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Viperidae has long been recognized as a distinct group (Laurenti, 1768) and it has vacillated between subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily. The genus *Vipera* includes several clades that may be recognized as follows (Alencar *et al.*, 2016): *Vipera* (*Vipera*) *aspis*, *V. (V.) latastei*, and *V. (V.) monticola*; *Vipera* (*Acridophaga*) *altaica*, *V. (A.) anatolica*, *V. (A.) darevskii*, *V. (A.) dinniki*, *V. (A.) ebneri*, *V. (A.) eriwanensis*, *V. (A.) graeca*, *V. (A.) kaznakovi*, *V. (A.) lotievi*, *V. (A.) olguni*, *V. (A.) orlovi*, *V. (A.) renardi*, *V. (A.) sakoi*, *V. (A.) shemakhensis*, *V. (A.) ursinii* and *V. (A.) walser*; *Vipera* (*Latasteopara*) *ammodytes* and *V. (L.) transcaucasiana*; *Vipera* (*Pelias*) *barani*, *V. (P.) berus*, *V. (P.) nikolskii*, and *V. (P.) seoanei*.

Superfamily Homalopsoidea Bonaparte, 1845

Family Homalopsidae Bonaparte, 1845

PSEUDO-VIPERAE – Oppel (1811a: 377)

RHINOSTOMATA – Ritgen (1828: 261)

RHINOPHIDES – Ritgen (1828: 261)

PELOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

HOMALOPSINA – Bonaparte (1845: 378)

HURRINA – Bonaparte (1845: 377)

BITIANA – Gray (1849: 37)

CERBERINA – Gray (1849: 38)

ERPETONINA – Gray (1849: 37)

HYPsirrhina – Gray (1849: 72)

HYPsiscopus – Gray (1849: 72)

HOMALOPSEINA – Bonaparte (1850: 3, *nomen nudum*)

HOMALOPSINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

HOMALOPSERINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

“PLATYRRHINIENS” – Duméril (1853: 496, *nomen vulgare*)

“PLATYRRHINIENS” – Duméril *et al.* (1854: 941, *nomen vulgare*)

PLATYRHINA – Jan (1857: 49)

HOMALOPSIDAE – Jan (1861: 87)

HOMALOPSIDA – Jan (1861: 89)

POTAMOPHILIDAE – Jan (1863b: 67)

HOMALOPSINAE – Jan (1863b: 74)

PLATYRHINI – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 41)

HOMALOPIDAE – O’Shaughnessy (1876: 81)

PLATYRHINAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1607)

PLATYRRHINIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1610)

PLATYRHINIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1869)

CANTORIINAE – Cope (1893: 480)

HOMALOPSIDINAE – Forcart (1953: 382)

HOMALOPSINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

HOMOLOPSINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

HOMALOPSOIDEA – Vidal *et al.* (2007b: 185)

Type genus: *Homalopsis* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1822a: 101.

Type species of *Homalopsis*: *Coluber buccatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 217.

Generic content: *Anoplohydrus*, *Bitia*, *Brachyorrhos*, *Calamophis*, *Cantoria*, *Cerberus*, *Dieurostus*, *Djokoiskandarus*, *Enhydris*, *Erpeton*, *Ferania*, *Fordonia*, *Gerarda*, *Gyiophis*, *Heurnia*, *Homalophis*, *Homalopsis*, *Hypsiscopus*, *Karnsophis*, *Kualatahan*, *Mintonophis*, *Miralia*, *Myanophis*, *Myron*, *Myrrophis*, *Phytolopsis*, *Pseudoferania*, *Raclitia*, *Subsector*, *Sumatranus*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Potamophis* Cantor (1836) is a subjective junior synonym of *Enhydris* Latreille in Sonnini & Latreille (1801), (2) *Hypsirhina* Wagler (1830) is a junior synonym of *Ehydris* Latreille in Sonnini & Latreille (1801), (3) *Rhinostoma* Fitzinger (1826), and (4) *Hurria* Daudin (1803) is a *nomen ignominia* as the type species is considered Colubridae incertae sedis (Williams & Wallach, 1989). The family-group names Bitiana Gray, 1849 (type genus *Bitia* Gray, 1842), Cerberina Gary, 1849 (type genus *Cerberus* Cuvier, 1829), Erpetonina Grady, 1849 (type genus *Erpeton* Lacépède, 1800), Hypsirhina Gray, 1849 (type genus *Hypsirhina* Wagler, 1830), and Hypsiscopus Gray, 1849 (type genus *Hypsiscopus* Fitzinger, 1843) all have priority over Homalopsina Bonaparte (1852) but are *nomina oblita* according to Art. 23.9.1.1–2. Descriptions of the Homalopsidae include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), Zaher *et al.* (2009: 135), and Burbrink & Crother (2011).

(B) Revisions of the Homalopsidae include Gyi (1970), Greer (1997), Voris *et al.* (2002), J. Murphy (2007a, 2014), Alfaro *et al.* (2008), J. Murphy & Voris (2014), Bernstein *et al.* (2021a, 2023), and Bernstein (2022). Generic studies include *Anoplohydrus* (J. Murphy, 2007a), *Bitia* (Jayne *et al.*, 1995), *Brachyorrhos* (J. Murphy *et al.*, 2011, 2012c; J. Murphy & Voris, 2020), *Calamophis* (J. Murphy *et al.*, 2012c), *Cantoria* (Ghodke *et al.*, 2018), *Cerberus* (Alfaro *et al.*, 2004; J. Murphy *et al.*, 2012b), *Dieurostus* (Kumar & Captain, 2011; Kumar *et al.*, 2012), *Djokoiskandarus* (Jong, 1926; J. Murphy, 2011), *Enhydris* (Saint-Girons, 1971; J. Murphy & Voris, 2005; Karns *et al.*, 2010), *Erpeton* (Morice, 1875; Cornelissen, 1970; Winokur, 1977; Catania *et al.*, 2010), *Ferania* (Kumar *et al.*, 2012), *Fordonia* (Frith & MacIver, 1978), *Gerarda* (I. Das *et al.*, 2013; Ukuwela *et al.*, 2017), *Gyiophis* (J. Murphy, 2007b; J. Murphy & Voris, 2014), *Heurnia* (Jong 1926), *Homalophis* (J. Murphy *et al.*, 2005), *Homalopsis* (J. Murphy *et al.*, 2012a), *Hypsiscopus* (Bernstein, 2022), *Karnsophis* (J. Murphy & Voris, 2013), *Kualatahan*, (J. Murphy & Voris, 2014), *Mintonophis* (J. Murphy & Voris, 2014), *Miralia* (Fukuyama *et al.*, 2022), *Myanophis* (Köhler *et al.*, 2021), *Myron* (J. Murphy, 2011), *Myrrophis* (Kumar *et al.*, 2012; S. Nguyen *et al.*, 2024b), *Phytolopsis* (J. Murphy & Voris, 2014), *Pseudoferania* (J. Murphy, 2011), *Raclitia* (Quah *et al.*, 2018b), *Subsector* (J. Murphy & Voris, 2014), and *Sumatranus* (J. Murphy & Voris, 2014).

(C) The Homalopsidae is sister to the Lamprophiidae (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Zhang & Huang, 2020), the Elapoidea (Huang *et al.*, 2009), or the Elapoidea + Dipsadoidea + Colubroidea (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; R. Lawson *et al.*, 2005; Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Burbrink *et al.*, 2020).

(D) The Homalopsidae was recognized as distinct by Oppel (1811a), and has been treated as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Superfamily Elapoidea F. Boie, 1827

Family Atractaspididae Günther, 1858

Subfamily Aparallactinae Bourgeois, 1968

URIECHINAE – Cope (1893: 480)

“COLUBRIDAE Group VII” – Bogert (1940: 11)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XVII” – Bogert (1940: 12) part

APARALLACTINAE – Bourgeois (1968: 165)

POLEMONTINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

APARALLACTINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

AMBLYODIPSADINI – Meirte (1992: 104)

POLEMONTINAE – Meirte (1992: 104)

APARALLACTIDAE – Areste & Cebrián (2003: 8)

Type genus: *Aparallactus* A. Smith, 1849 in 1838–1849 (App.): 15.

Type species of *Aparallactus*: *Aparallactus capensis* A. Smith, 1849 in 1838–1849 (App.): 16.

Generic content: *Amblyodipsas* [*Amblyodipsas*, *Choristocalamus*, *Xenocalamus*], *Aparallactus* [*Aparallactus*, *Elapops*], *Chilorhinophis*, *Hypoptophis*, *Macrelaps*, *Poecilopholis*, *Polemon*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) *Uriechis* W. Peters (1854) is a subjective junior synonym of *Aparallactus* A. Smith (1849 in 1838–1849). Descriptions of the Aparallactinae include Lieb et al. (1979) and Ferrarezzi (1994b).

(B) Revisions of the Aparallactinae include Witte & Laurent (1947), Wallach (1991), Portillo (2017), and Portillo et al. (2018). Generic revisions include *Amblyodipsas* (Broadley, 1971), *Aparallactus* (Spawls et al., 2018), *Chilorhinophis* (Loveridge, 1958e), *Choristocalamus* (Boycott, 1995; Bourquin, 1997; Raw, 1971), *Elapops* (Wallach, 1994a), *Hypoptophis* (S. Das et al., 2022), *Macrelaps* (Marais, 2022), *Poecilopholis* (Chippaux & Jackson, 2019), *Polemon* (Portillo et al., 2019b), and *Xenocalamus* (Broadley, 1971b).

(C) Both morphological and molecular data unquestionably retrieve the Aparallactinae as sister to the Atractaspidinae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; C. Kelly et al., 2003; Vidal et al., 2008; Gauthier et al., 2012; Pyron et al., 2013a; Figueroa et al., 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher et al., 2019).

(D) The Aparallactinae was first recognized by Cope (1893), subsequently ranked as a tribe, subfamily, and family. The most recent and comprehensive study of this group (Portillo et al., 2018) supported the distinctness of *Choristocalamus* and *Macrelaps* as sister to *Amblyodipsas* + *Xenocalamus*. Both *Choristocalamus* and *Xenocalamus* are best treated as subgenera thusly: *Amblyodipsas* (*Amblyodipsas*) *dimidiata*, *A. (A.) katangensis*, *A. (A.) lineatus*, *A. (A.) microphthalmus*, *A. (A.) polylepis*, *A. (A.) rodhaini*, *A. (A.) teitana*, *A. (A.) unicolor* and *A. (A.) ventrimaculata*; *Amblyodipsas* (*Choristocalamus*) *concolor*; and *Amblyodipsas* (*Xenocalamus*) *bicolor*, *A. (X.) mechowii*, *A. (X.) michelli*, *A. (X.) sabiensis* and *A. (X.) transvaalensis*. *Aparallactus modestus* (Figueroa et al., 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher et al., 2019) and *A. niger* (Portillo, 2017; Portillo et al., 2018) are sister to the remaining *Aparallactus* and have been relegated to subgeneric status as *Elapops* along with *A. lineatus* (Wallach, 1994a; Portillo, 2017), thusly: *Aparallactus* (*Aparallactus*) *capensis*, *A. (A.) guentheri*, *A. (A.) jacksonii*, *A. (A.) lunulatus*, *A. (A.) moeruensis*, *A. (A.) nigriceps*, *A. (A.) turneri* and *A. (A.) werneri* plus *Aparallactus* (*Elapops*) *lineatus*, *A. (E.) modestus* and *A. (E.) niger*.

Family Atractaspididae Günther, 1858

Subfamily Atractaspidinae Günther, 1858

ATRACTASPIDIDAE – Günther (1858: 239)

ATRACTASPIDINAE – Cope (1860a: 335)

ATRACTASPIDAE – Cope (1864: 231)

ATRACTESPIDINAE – Kuhn (1967: 49)

ATRACTASPINAE – Heymans (1975: 898)

ATRACTASPIIDAE – Hoge & Romano-Hoge (1981: 186)

ATRACTASPIDINI – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 246)

ATRACTASPININAE – C. Kelly et al. (2003: 455)

HOMOROSELAPIDAE – Hoser (2012c: 60, *nomen ignominia*)

HOMOROSELAPIINI – Hoser (2012c: 60, *nomen ignominia*)

ATRACTASPINI – Hoser (2012d: 58, *nomen ignominia*)

HOSERASPINI – Hoser (2012d: 58, *nomen ignominia*)

HOSERASPINI – Hoser (2013f: 17, *nomen ignominia*)

GEORGEKONSTANDINOUIINI – Hoser (2013f: 17, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Atractaspis* A. Smith, 1849 in 1838–1849: pl. 71 & text.

Type species of *Atractaspis*: *Atractaspis bibronii* A. Smith, 1849 in 1838–1849: pl. 71 & text.

Generic content: *Atractaspis*, *Homoroselaps*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Atractaspididae include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994a), Zaher (1999), and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Revisions of the Atractaspididae include Laurent (1950), Broadley (1991a), Underwood & Kochva (1993), Moyer & Jackson (2011), Portillo (2017), Portillo *et al.* (2019a), and Weinstein & Warrell (2019). Generic studies include *Atractaspis* (Laurent, 1945, 1950; Broadley, 1991a; Underwood & Kochva, 1993; J. Rasmussen, 2005b; Trape *et al.*, 2006; Moyer & Jackson, 2011; Portillo *et al.*, 2019a; Rödel *et al.*, 2019; Weinstein & Warrell, 2019) and *Homoroselaps* (McDowell, 1968).

(C) The Atractaspididae is sister to the Psammophiidae (Roberts *et al.*, 2024b). The Atractaspidinae is universally recovered as sister to the Aparallactinae based on morphology (Bourgeois, 1968; Wallach, 1991; Weinstein & Warrell, 2019) and DNA (C. Kelly *et al.*, 2003; Vidal *et al.*, 2008; Pylon *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Atractaspididae was first conceived by Günther (1858), later being allocated to the tribe, subfamily, and family level. *Atractaspis* has long been considered a monophyletic group, ranging from a tribe to family, and included in the Viperidae (Loveridge, 1957), Elapidae (R. Lawson *et al.*, 2005), and Colubridae (H. Smith *et al.*, 1977). Molecular studies have verified that it is a member on the Lamprophiidae. Pylon *et al.* (2013a), Figueroa *et al.* (2016), Zheng & Wiens (2016), Portillo *et al.* (2018), and Zaher *et al.* (2019) all recovered *Homoroselaps* as the sister to *Atractaspis* and both genera forming a monophyletic group.

Family Atractaspididae Günther, 1858

Subfamily Psammophiinae Bonaparte, 1845

PSAMMOPHIDINA – Bonaparte (1845: 378)

PSAMMOPHINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

PSAMMOPHIDAE – Günther (1858: 134)

PSAMMOPHIDINAE – Cope (1861: 553)

PSAMMOPHIDIDAE – Günther (1868: 141)

PSAMMOPHIDA – Strauch (1873: 179)

TRIMERORHINI – W. Peters (1882: 118)

PSAMMOPHIDES – W. Peters (1882: 121)

PSAMMOPHYLIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1869)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XVI” – Bogert (1940: 12)

PSAMMOPHINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

PSAMMOPHINAE – Bourgeois (1968: 131)

PSAMMOPHIINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

PSAMMOPHIINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 118)

PSAMMOPHIIDAE – C. Kelly *et al.* (2009: 15)

Type genus: *Psammophis* H. Boie in Fitzinger, 1826: 30.

Type species of *Psammophis*: *Coluber sibilans* Linnaeus, 1758: 222.

Generic content: *Dipsina*, *Dromophis*, *Hemirhagerrhis*, *Kladirostratus*, *Malpolon*, *Mimophis*, *Psammophis* [*Psammophis*, *Taphrometopon*], *Psammophylax*, *Rhamphiophis*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) *Trimerorhinus* A. Smith (1847) is a junior synonym of *Psammophylax* Fitzinger (1843) and therefore unavailable. Descriptions of the Psammophiinae include Lieb *et al.* (1979), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Revisions of the Psammophiinae include C. Kelly *et al.* (2008). Generic revisions include *Dipsina* (Chirio & Ineich, 1991), *Dromophis* (Loveridge, 1940; ICZN, 1986b; Hughes, 2004), *Hemirhagerrhis* (Broadley & Hughes, 2000), *Kladirostratus* (Keates *et al.*, 2019), *Malpolon* (Woerikom, 1982; Pleguezuelos & Moreno, 1989; Bailon, 1991; Carranza *et al.*, 2006; Geniez *et al.*, 2006; Mangiacotti *et al.*, 2014), *Mimophis* (Aprea *et al.*, 2003), *Psammophis* (Loveridge, 1940; Marx, 1958, 1988; Broadley, 1966b, 1975, 1977b, 2002; Bezy & Drewes, 1985; Böhme, 1986; Brandstätter, 1995, 1996; Hughes, 1999; Hughes & Wade, 2002; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2008; Cottone & Bauer, 2010; Branch *et al.*, 2019a-b; Trape *et al.*, 2019; Santos-Parrinha, 2020; Smid *et al.*, 2023), *Psammophylax* (Broadley, 1977a; Cottone & Bauer, 2010; Branch *et al.*, 2019b), *Rhamphiophis* (Broadley, 1971c; Chirio & Ineich, 1991), and *Taphrometopon* (Ganesh *et al.*, 2017; M. Chen *et al.*, 2021).

(C) The Psammophiinae is sister to the Prosymninae (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a-b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Psammodynastinae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Elapidae (M. Chen *et al.*, 2021), or the remaining Lamprophiinae (Vidal *et al.*, 2008). *Taphrometopon condanarus*, *crucifer* and *lineolatus* form a monophyletic group that is sister to *Psammophis* (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Branch *et al.*, 2019b). *Taphrometopon* Brandt (1838), of which six of its seven members are Eurasian in origin (including *Psammophis* (*Taphrometopon*) *condanarus*, *P. (T.) crucifer*, *P. (T.) indochinensis*, *P. (T.) leithii*, *P. (T.) lineolatus*, *P. (T.) longifrons* and *P. (T.) turpanensis*), is revalidated as a subgenus of the African *Psammophis* (Zaher *et al.*, 2012; Wallach *et al.*, 2014). Content of *Psammophis* includes *Psammophis* (*Psammophis*) *aegyptius*, *P. (P.) afroccidentalis*, *P. (P.) angolensis*, *P. (P.) ansorgii*, *P. (P.) biseriatus*, *P. (P.) brevirostris*, *P. (P.) cornusafricae*, *P. (P.) elegans*, *P. (P.) jallae*, *P. (P.) leightoni*, *P. (P.) leopardinus*, *P. (P.) mossambicus*, *P. (P.) namibensis*, *P. (P.) notostictus*, *P. (P.) occidentalis*, *P. (P.) orientalis*, *P. (P.) phillipsii*, *P. (P.) pulcher*, *P. (P.) punctulatus*, *P. (P.) rukwae*, *P. (P.) schokari*, *P. (P.) sibilans*, *P. (P.) subtaeniatus*, *P. (P.) sudanensis*, *P. (P.) tanganicus*, *P. (P.) trigrammus*, *P. (P.) trinasalis*, *P. (P.) trivirgatus*, and *P. (P.) zambiensis*. *Dipsina* is sister to *Taphrometopon* plus *Psammophis* (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016).

(D) The Psammophiinae was established by Bonaparte (1845) with subsequent ranking of subtribe, tribe, subfamily and family.

Family Cyclocoridae Weinell & Brown, 2018

OXYRHABDIUMIIDAE – Hoser (2013c: 9, *nomen ignominia*)

OXYRHABDIUMIINAE – Hoser (2013c: 9, *nomen ignominia*)

CYCLOCORINAE – Weinell & Brown (2017: 149)

CYCLOCORIDAE – Mattison (2025: 13)

Type genus: *Cyclocorus* Duméril, 1853: 460.

Type species of *Cyclocorus*: *Lycodon lineatus* J.T. Reinhardt, 1843: 241.

Generic content: *Cyclocorus*, *Hologerrhum*, *Levitonius*, *Myersophis*, *Oxyrhabdium*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Cyclocoridae in Weinell & Brown (2018).

(B) Synopsis of Cyclocoridae in Modina *et al.* (2024). Generic studies include *Cyclocorus* (Leviton, 1967), *Hologerrhum* (R. Brown *et al.*, 2001), *Levitonius* (Weinell *et al.*, 2020), *Myersophis* (Leviton, 1983), and *Oxyrhabdium* (Leviton, 1957, 1965a).

(C) R. Lawson *et al.* (2005) recovered *Oxyrhabdium* as sister to the Elapidoidea and C. Kelly *et al.* (2009) placed *Oxyrhabdium* as the sister to the Elapidae. Weinell & Brown (2018) recovered a monophyletic Cyclocorinae as sister to the Atractaspidinae + Aparallactinae. The Cyclocoridae is the basal group in the Elapidoidea (Roberts *et al.*, 2024b).

(D) The Cyclocoridae was created by Weinell & Brown (2018).

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

BUNGAROIDEA – Fitzinger (1826: 32)

ANGUIVIPERAE – Latreille (1825: 101)
 ANTIOCHALINA – J. Müller (1832: 270)
 “APISTOPHIDES” – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 71, *nomen vulgare*)
 FALLACIFORMES – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 71)
 “PROTÉROGLYPHES” – Duméril & Duméril (1851: 199, *nomen vulgare*)
 “CONOCERQUES” – Duméril (1853: 515)
 PROTEROGLYPHA – Jan (1857: 49)
 ELAPSIDAE – Günther (1858: 209)
 CHALINOPHIDIA – Fitzinger (1861: 409)
 CONOCERCA – Troschel (1861: 346)
 TOXICOPHIDIA – Strauch (1868: 283)
 CONOCERCI – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 44)
 PROTEROGLYPHIA – Huxley (1872: 233)
 COLUBRINA VENENOSA – Leunis & Ludwig (1883: 580)
 APISTOPHIDAE – Sauvage (1885: 410)
 ELAPINAE – Boulenger (1890: 382)
 CONOCERCI – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1770)
 PROTEROGLYPHAE – Boulenger (1896: 1)
 EUPROTEROGLYPHS – McDowell (1986: 372)
 PROTEROGLYPHAE – Vogt (1922: 141)
 “ELAPIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 121, *nomen vulgare*)
 APISTHOPHIDES – Kuhn (1967: 47)
 ELAPOIDEA – W. Burger & Natsuno (1974: 73)
 OPISTHIOMEGALODONTES – Amaral (1976: 21)
 OPISTHIOGLYPHODONTES – Amaral, 1976: 139)
 ENDOGLYPHODONTES – Amaral (1976: 189)
 ELAPINAE – Vidal *et al.* (2007b: 185)
 ELAPOIDAE – Oguiura *et al.* (2010: 129)
 ELAPINI – Hoser (2012c: 53, *nomen ignominia*)
 Type genus: *Elaps* Schneider, 1801:289, a subjective synonym of *Micrurus* Wagler in Spix, 1824: 48. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 1201 (ICZN, 1982a).
 Type species of *Elaps*: *Micrurus spixii* Wagler in Spix, 1824: 48.
 Content: See Micrurini.

Comments. (A) The following taxon was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) Bungaroidea Fitzinger (1826) has priority over Elapoidea F. Boie (1827) but must be considered a *nomen oblitum*. The Elapidae (and its hierarchical derivatives Elapinae and Elapoidea) is the only higher taxon for which its generic type (*Elaps*) is not a valid name but a synonym of a younger name (*Micrurus*) as per ICZN Opinion 1201 (ICZN, 1982a) to stabilize the nomenclature in the family. Descriptions of the Elapidae and Elapoidea include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezi (1994a), Zaher (1999), and Zaher *et al.* (2009). See Kajihara & Smith (2021) for nomenclature of Micruridae.

(B) Checklists of the Elapidae include Golay *et al.* (1993) and David & Ineich (1999). Phylogenetic relationships of the Elapoidea include Weinell & Brown (2018) and S. Das *et al.* (2023).

(C) The consensus is that Elapoidea is sister to the Colubroidea (Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2019; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Burbrink *et al.*, 2020); however, other retrieved sister taxa are the Homalopsidae (Huang *et al.*, 2009; Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012), the Natricidae (Pyron *et al.*, 2011), or the Colubroidea + Dipsadoidea (Vidal & Hedges, 2002).

(D) The Elapidae was established by Fitzinger (1826), subsequently referred to a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Elapinae F. Boie, 1827

Tribe Maticorini H. Smith *et al.*, 1977

MATICORINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

CALLIOPHEINAE – McDowell (1987: 32)

MATICORINAE – McDowell (1987: 32)

CALLIOPHIINAE – David & Vogel (1996: 150)

ELAPINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

“CORALSNAKE Group” – Slowinski & Lawson (2005: 189)

CALLIOPHINI – Castoe *et al.* (2007a: 818, 826)

Type genus: *Maticora* Gray, 1835 in Gray & Hardwicke, 1832–1835 pl. 86, figs. 4–5.

Type species of *Maticora*: *Aspis intestinalis* Laurenti, 1768: 106.

Generic content: *Calliophis* [*Calliophis*, *Maticora*] (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Calliophiini and Maticorini include McDowell (1987) and Ferrarezzi (1994a). Castoe *et al.* (2007a), in a rearrangement of the genus *Hemibungarus*, proposed two new tribal names for elapid clades: Calliophiini (including *Calliophis*, *Leptomicrurus*, *Micruroides*, *Micrurus* and *Sinomicrurus*) and Hemibungarini (including *Aspidelaps*, *Bungarus*, *Dendroaspis*, *Hemibungarus*, *Naja*, *Ophiophagus*, *Pseudohaje* and *Walterinnesia*). Unfortunately, not even the reviewers noticed that the name *Calliophis* Gray, 1835 is antedated by *Micrurus* Wagler, 1824 and that the name *Hemibungarus* Peters, 1862 is preceeded by *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803. Additionally, the name Calliophiinae was erected 20 years earlier by McDowell (1987). According to the Rules of Nomenclature, the earliest names take precedence over later established names. Thus, the tribes are correctly referred to as the Micrurini (with *Micrurus* antedating *Calliophis*) and Dendroaspidini (with *Dendroaspis* preceding *Hemibungarus*). In some molecular studies the maticorine genera form a monophyletic clade but in others the Calliophiini forms the sister taxon to the Maticorini, in which case both tribes could be recognized.

(B) Generic studies include *Calliophis* (Leviton, 1964a; Slowinski *et al.*, 2001; E. Smith *et al.*, 2008), *Maticora* (Leviton, 1964a; R. Brown *et al.*, 2018), and *Sinomicrurus* (Mirza *et al.*, 2020a; Smart *et al.*, 2020).

(C) The Maticorini is sister to the Micrurini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013) or the Micrurini + remaining Elapidae (Zheng & Wiens, 2016). Alternatively, the Calliophiini is sister to the Maticorini (Brown *et al.*, 2018; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), both of which are sister to the Micrurini (Castoe *et al.*, 2007; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Maticorini was proposed by H. Smith *et al.* (1977) at the tribal level but also has been ranked as a subfamily. The genera *Calliophis* and *Maticora* have long been recognized as distinct taxa. They represent two clades that should be accorded at least subgeneric status. In addition to their separate lineages and evolutionary history (Castoe *et al.*, 2007; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), they are morphologically distinct in several ways. *Maticora* differs from *Calliophis* as it has long venom glands (vs. short glands), cloacal shield entire (vs. divided), lacks maxillary teeth behind the fangs (vs. 4–6 maxillary teeth), palatine teeth 9–15 (vs. 6–7), pterygoid teeth 0–7 (vs. 4–6), dentary teeth 10–14 (vs. 8–9), tracheal entry terminal (vs. subterminal), habitat terrestrial (vs. subfossorial). Therefore, *Maticora* Gray (1835), including *Calliophis* (*Maticora*) *beddomei*, *C. (M.) bilineata*, *C. (M.) bivirgata*, *C. (M.) intestinalis*, *C. (M.) philippina*, *C. (M.) salitan* and *C. (M.) suluensis*, is revalidated as a subgenus of *Calliophis*, which includes *Calliophis* (*C.*) *bibroni*, *C. (C.) castoe*, *C. (C.) gracilis*, *C. (C.) haemotoetron*, *C. (C.) maculiceps*, *C. (C.) melanurus*, *C. (C.) nigrescens* and *C. (C.) nigrotaeniatus*.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Elapinae F. Boie, 1827

Tribe Micrurini Dunn, 1931

ELAPIDAE – F. Boie (1826: 981)

ELAPSOIDEA – Holbrook (1842a: 47)

GEOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 28)

ELAPIDA – Vogt (1851: 260)

ELAPINA – Jan (1857: 50)

ELAPSIDAE – Günther (1858: 209)

MICRURIDAE – Dunn (1931: 116)

ELAFIDAE [sic] Kampmeier (1969: 347)

MICRURINAE – Dowling (1975a: 169)

ELAPINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

ERYTHROKOMOPHIS Slowinski (1991: 41, *nomen inedita*)

MONADOPHIS – Slowinski (1991: 42, *nomen inedita*)

Type genus: *Micrurus* Wagler in Spix, 1824: 48.

Type species of *Micrurus*: *Micrurus spixii* Wagler in Spix, 1824: 48.

Generic content: *Leptomicrurus*, *Micruroides*, *Micrurus* [*Micrurus*, *Monadophis* subgen. nov.].

Comments. (A) Opinion 1201 (ICZN, 1982) ruled that *Coluber* (= *Micrurus*) *lemniscatus* Linnaeus (1758) was the type species of the genus *Elaps* Schneider (1801) thereby giving *Micrurus* Wagler (1824) precedence over *Elaps* Schneider (1801) for taxonomic purposes. Description of the Micrurini in Roze (1996).

(B) Revisions of the Micrurini include Roze & Bernal-Carlo (1987), Slowinski (1991, 1995, 2000), Roze (1996), N. Silva (2016), N. Silva *et al.* (2021), and Nascimento *et al.* (2024). Generic studies include *Leptomicrurus* (Brongersma, 1966; Roze & Bernal-Carlo, 1987), *Micruroides* (Roze, 1974), *Micrurus* (K. Schmidt, 1936, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1957; W. Burger, 1955; Abalos & Nader, 1962; Barrio & Miranda, 1968; Cunha & Nascimento, 1973, 1982c; Scrocchi, 1990; Silva & Sites, 1999, 2001; Harvey *et al.*, 2003; Passos & Fernandes, 2005; Di-Bernardo *et al.*, 2007; Feitosa *et al.*, 2007a-b; Jowers *et al.*, 2019; L. Nascimento *et al.*, 2019, 2024; Hurtado-Gómez *et al.*, 2021), and *Monadophis* (K. Schmidt, 1933; A. Azevedo, 1963; Lema, 1972; Fraser, 1973; Savage & Vial, 1973; Roze, 1989; Slowinski, 2000; Feitosa *et al.*, 2007b; Feitosa *et al.*, 2015; Jowers *et al.*, 2019; Reyes-Velasco, 2020). (C) The Micrurini is sister to the Maticorini *sensu lato* (Slowinski, 2000; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013) or the Maticorini *sensu stricto* (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.* (2016, 2019).

(D) The Micrurini was distinguished by F. Boie (1826), subsequently ranked as a subtribe, trine, subfamily, and family. *Micrurus* has long been recognized as encompassing the monadal and triadal black ring color patterns, corresponding to two main clades, also sharing differences in reproductive behavior, such as sexual dimorphism, male combat, and length of breeding season (Marques *et al.*, 2013; Bassi *et al.*, 2020). In an unpublished dissertation, Slowinski (1991) divided *Micrurus* into three genera: the North American and Mesoamerican long-tailed monadal patterned species in *Monadophis*, the lower Central American short-tailed, bicolored, red-headed forms in *Erythrokomophis*, and the South American short-tailed triad patterned species in *Micrurus*. The separation of the *Monadophis* clade and the *Micrurus sensu stricto* clade is supported by Pyron *et al.* (2013a), Figueroa *et al.* (2016), Zheng & Wiens (2016) but *Erythrokomophis mipartitus* is nested within *Micrurus*.

In tribute to Joseph Slowinski and his contribution to micrurine snake systematics (Slowinski, 1991, 1995, 2000), his generic name is established as a subgenus *Monadophis* subgen. nov. Type species: *Coluber fulvius* Linnaeus (1766: 381). Diagnosis: *Monadophis* can be distinguished from *Micrurus* by (1) an elongate, thin-bodied, and strongly bilobed hemipenis with a spinelike terminal awn (vs. short, thick-bodied and weakly bilobed hemipenis lacking terminal awn), (2) relatively long tails, 7–20% total length (vs. shorter tails, 3–10% total length), and (3) a monadal color pattern of rings (i.e., red-yellow-black-yellow-red) (vs. a triadal pattern of red-black-yellow-black-yellow-black-red). Content: 59 species as enumerated below. The new name is registered in ZooBank as *Micrurus* (*Monadophis*) Wallach, 2026 (urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0831B3F2-7B14-4862-B721-

94BC2F778776). Content of the *Micrurus* and *Monadophis* genera is as follows: *Micrurus* (*Micrurus*) *altirostris*, *M. (M.) ancoralis*, *M. (M.) anibal*, *M. (M.) baliocryphus*, *M. (M.) boicora*, *M. (M.) bonita*, *M. (M.) brasiliensis*, *M. (M.) carvalhoi*, *M. (M.) decorates*, *M. (M.) diana*, *M. (M.) dissoleucus*, *M. (M.) diutius*, *M. (M.) filiformis*, *M. (M.) frontalis*, *M. (M.) frontifasciatus*, *M. (M.) helleri*, *M. (M.) hemprichii*, *M. (M.) ibiboboca*, *M. (M.) isozonus*, *M. (M.) janisrozei*, *M. (M.) lemniscatus*, *M. (M.) meridensis*, *M. (M.) mipartitus*, *M. (M.) nattereri*, *M. (M.) obscurus*, *M. (M.) olssoni*, *M. (M.) ortonii*, *M. (M.) potyguara*, *M. (M.) pyrrhocryptus*, *M. (M.) sangilensis*, *M. (M.) serranus*, *M. (M.) silviae*, *M. (M.) spixii*, *M. (M.) surinamensis*, *M. (M.) tricolor*, and *M. (M.) tschudii*; *Micrurus* (*Monadophis*) *albicinctus*, *M. (Mo.) alleni*, *M. (Mo.) annellatus*, *M. (Mo.) apiatus*, *M. (Mo.) averyi*, *M. (Mo.) bernadi*, *M. (Mo.) bocourti*, *M. (Mo.) bogerti*, *M. (Mo.) bolivianus*, *M. (Mo.) browni*, *M. (Mo.) camilae*, *M. (Mo.) catamayensis*, *M. (Mo.) circinalis*, *M. (Mo.) clarki*, *M. (Mo.) corallinus*, *M. (Mo.) diastema*, *M. (Mo.) distans*, *M. (Mo.) dumerilii*, *M. (Mo.) elegans*, *M. (Mo.) ephippifer*, *M. (Mo.) fulvius*, *M. (Mo.) hippocrepis*, *M. (Mo.) langsdorffi*, *M. (Mo.) laticollaris*, *M. (Mo.) latifasciatus*, *M. (Mo.) limbatus*, *M. (Mo.) margaritifera*, *M. (Mo.) medemi*, *M. (Mo.) mertensi*, *M. (Mo.) michoacanensis*, *M. (Mo.) mosquitensis*, *M. (Mo.) multufasciatus*, *M. (Mo.) multiscutatus*, *M. (Mo.) nebularis*, *M. (Mo.) nigrocinctus*, *M. (Mo.) nuchalis*, *M. (Mo.) oligoanellatus*, *M. (Mo.) oliveri*, *M. (Mo.) ornatissimus*, *M. (Mo.) pacaraimae*, *M. (Mo.) pachecogli*, *M. (Mo.) paraensis*, *M. (Mo.) peruvianus*, *M. (Mo.) petersi*, *M. (Mo.) proximans*, *M. (Mo.) psyches*, *M. (Mo.) putumayensis*, *M. (Mo.) remotus*, *M. (Mo.) ruatanus*, *M. (Mo.) spurelli*, *M. (Mo.) steindachneri*, *M. (Mo.) stewarti*, *M. (Mo.) stuarti*, *M. (Mo.) tener*, *M. (Mo.) tikuna*, *M. (Mo.) transandinus*.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Acanthophiini Gray, 1849

Tribe Acanthophiini Gray, 1849

ACANTHOPHINA – Gray (1849: 23)

ACANTHOPHIINI – Dowling (1967: 119)

ACANTHOPHIINAE – Dowling (1975a: 169)

ACANTHOPHEINAE – H. Smith & Preston (1987: 128)

ACANTHOPHEIDAE – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 249)

NOTECHINAE – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 249)

RHINOPLOCEPHALINI – Wallach & Jones (1994: 26)

“AUSTRELAPS Group” – Greer (1997: 185)

“DRYSDALIA Group” – Greer (1997: 185)

“ELAPOGNATHUS Group” – Greer (1997: 186)

“NOTECHIS Group” – Greer (1997: 186)

“TROPIDECHIS Group” – Greer (1997: 187)

“HEMIASPIS Group” – Greer (1997: 187)

“DENISONIA Group” – Greer (1997: 187)

“HOPLOCEPHALUS Group” – Greer (1997: 188)

“ECHIOPSIS Group” Greer (– 1997: 189)

“ACANTHOPHIS Group” – Greer (1997: 189)

“CRYPTOPHIS Group” – Greer (1997: 191)

“PARASUTA Group” – Greer (1997: 192)

“RHINOPLOCEPHALUS Group” – Greer (1997: 193)

DENISONINI – Hoser (2012c: 54, *nomen ignominia*)

HOPLOCEPHALINA – Hoser (2012c: 54, *nomen ignominia*)

NOTECHIINA – Hoser (2012c: 54, *nomen ignominia*)

HEMIASPINI – Hoser (2012c: 55, *nomen ignominia*)

HULIMKAINI – Hoser (2012c: 55, *nomen ignominia*)

SUTINI – Hoser (2012c: 59, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Acanthophis* Daudin, 1803c: 287.

Type species of *Acanthophis*: *Boa antarctica* Shaw & Nodder, 1802 in 1789–1813: pl. 535.

Generic content: *Acanthophis*, *Austrelaps*, *Cryptophis*, *Denisonia*, *Drysdalia*, *Echiopsis*, *Elapognathus*, *Hemiaspis*, *Hoplocephalus*, *Notechis*, *Paroplocephalus*, *Rhinoplocephalus*, *Suta*, *Tropidechis*.

Comments. (A) This infrafamily constitutes the terrestrial members of the subfamily Hydrophiinae. The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) *Parasuta* Worrell (1961) is a synonym of *Suta* Worrell (1961) *vide* McDowell (1970: 188).

Descriptions of the Acanthophiini include Lieb *et al.* (1979) and Greer (1997).

(B) Revisions include Shea *et al.* (1993) and Greer (1997). Generic studies include *Acanthophis* (Storr, 1981b; Alpin & Donnellan, 1999; Maddock *et al.*, 2015), *Austrelaps* (Rawlinson, 1991), *Cryptophis* (Brongersma, 1964), *Denisonia* (Cogger, 2014), *Drysdalia* (Coventry & Rawlinson, 1980), *Echiopsis* (Cogger, 2014), *Elapognathus* (Keogh *et al.*, 2000), *Hemiaspis* (Cogger, 2014), *Hoplocephalus* (Keogh *et al.*, 2000, 2003), *Notechis* (Storr, 1982; Rawlinson, 1991), *Paroplocephalus* (Keogh *et al.*, 2000; Bush, 2017), *Rhinoplocephalus* (Cogger, 2014), *Suta* (L. Smith, 1980; Storr, 1981d, 1984, 1988), and *Tropidechis* (Cogger, 2014). Hemipenes of the Acanthophiini described by Keogh (1999).

(C) The ovoviparous tribe Acanthophiini is sister to the Hydrophiini (Sanders *et al.*, 2010a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Strickland *et al.*, 2016) or the genus *Hemiaspis* (removed from the Acanthophiini) is the sister taxon to the Hydrophiini (Nock, 2001; Scanlon, 2006; Metzger *et al.*, 2010; Sanders *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). *Hemiaspis* might warrant tribal status.

(D) The Acanthophiini was identified as a group by Gray (1849); since then it has ranked as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily and family.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Acanthophiini Gray, 1849

Tribe Pseudechini H. Smith *et al.*, 1977

“PSEUDECHIS Group” McDowell (1970: 187)

DEMANSIINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

OXYURANINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

OXYURANINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

PSEUDECHINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

PSEUDONAJINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

“PSEUDONAJA Group” – Greer (1997: 177)

“OXYURANUS Group” – Greer (1997: 183)

“PSEUDECHIS Group” – Greer (1997: 184)

OXYURINAE – Nock (2001: 20)

NOTOPSEUDONAJINI – Hoser (2012c: 58, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Pseudechis* Wagler, 1830: 171.

Type species of *Pseudechis*: *Coluber porphyraceus* G. Shaw, 1794: 27.

Generic content: *Oxyuranus*, *Pseudechis*, *Pseudonaja*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Oxyuranini in Ferrarezzi (1994a).

(B) Revisions of the Pseudechiini include Greer (1997) and Wüster *et al.* (2005a). Generic studies include *Oxyuranus* (Thomson, 1933; Covacevich *et al.*, 1981; Doughty *et al.*, 2007; Brennen *et al.*, 2011), *Pseudechis*

(Thomson, 1933; Mackay, 1955; L. Smith, 1982; Gibson, 1983; Mengden *et al.*, 1986), and *Pseudonaja* (Gillam, 1975; Mengden, 1985; Skinner *et al.*, 2005; Skinner, 2009).

(C) The Pseudechini sensu stricto is sister to Acanthophis (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a) or the Vermicellini + Acanthophiini (Scanlon & Lee, 2004) but is also polyphyletic (Zaher *et al.*, 2019). Figueroa *et al.* (2016) recovered a monophyletic Pseudechini with inclusion of *Acanthophis* and *Aspidomorphus*.

(D) The Pseudechini was first recognized by McDowell (1970) and treated as a tribe or subfamily.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Acanthophiini Gray, 1849

Tribe Toxicocalamini Wallach, 1998a

APISTHOCALAMINAE – Dowling (1967: 139)

“*DEMANSIA* Group” – McDowell (1967: 541)

APISTHOCALAMINAE – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 249)

“*ASPIDOMORPHUS* Group” – Greer (1997: 178)

“*CACOPHIS* Group” – Greer (1997: 178)

“*MICROPECHIS* Group” – Greer (1997: 179)

TOXICOCALAMINI – Wallach (1998a: 223)

PARAPISTOCALAMINI – Hoser (2012c: 53, *nomen ignominia*)

APISTOCALAMINI – Hoser (2012c: 54, *nomen ignominia*)

DEMANSIINI – Hoser (2012c: 54, *nomen ignominia*)

MICROPECHIINI – Hoser (2012c: 57, *nomen ignominia*)

ASPIDOMORPHINA – Hoser (2012c: 57, *nomen ignominia*)

LOVERIDGELAPINA – Hoser (2012c: 57, *nomen ignominia*)

MICROPECHIINA – Hoser (2012c: 58, *nomen ignominia*)

TOXICOCALAMINA – Hoser (2012c: 58, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Toxicocalamus* Boulenger, 1896b: 152.

Type species of *Toxicocalamus*: *Toxicocalamus longissimus* Boulenger, 1896b: 152.

Generic content: *Aspidomorphus*, *Cacophis*, *Demansia*, *Loveridgelaps*, *Micropechis*, *Ogmodon*,

Parapistocalamus, *Salomonelaps*, *Toxicocalamus*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Apistocalamus* Boulenger (1898a) is a junior synonym of *Toxicocalamus* Boulenger (1896b), and (2) *Apisthocalamus* Boulenger (1908) is an emendation of *Apistocalamus* Boulenger (1898a). Descriptions of the Toxicocalamini include McDowell (1969) and O’Shea *et al.* (2018).

(B) Generic studies include *Aspidomorphus* (McDowell, 1967; Metzger *et al.*, 2010), *Cacophis* (Scanlon, 2003), *Demansia* (Storr, 1978; Shea, 1998; Shea & Scanlon, 2007), *Loveridgelaps* (McDowell, 1970), *Micropechis* (McDowell, 1970), *Ogmodon* (McDowell, 1970; Zug & Ineich, 1993), *Parapistocalamus* (Roux, 1934; E. Williams & Parker, 1964), *Salomonelaps* (McDowell, 1970), and *Toxicocalamus* (McDowell, 1969a; O’Shea *et al.*, 2015, 2018; Strickland *et al.*, 2016; Kraus, 2020; Kraus *et al.*, 2022),

(C) The composition of the Toxicocalamini is debateable. The traditional Pseudechini (Scanlon & Lee, 2004) is polyphyletic as *Demansia* and *Micropechis* appear lower in the Hydrophiinae tree with *Oxyuranus*, *Pseudechis*, and *Pseudonaja* being recovered higher up (Metzger *et al.*, 2010; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Sanders *et al.*, 2010a), and in some analyses even *Pseudechis* is separated from *Oxyuranus* and *Pseudonaja* (Strickland *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Toxicocalamini was first identified by Dowling (1967) and was accorded subtribe, tribe, and subfamily status. *Demansia* and *Micropechis*, on the one hand, and *Aspidomorphus* and *Cacophis* on the other, cluster at the

base of the Hydrophiini tree (Metzger *et al.*, 2010; Sanders *et al.*, 2010a; Strickland *et al.*, 2016) so they may merit their own tribe between the Toxicocalamini and the remaining Hydrophiini. Slowinski & Keogh (2000) retrieved *Aspidomorphus*, *Micropechis*, and *Toxicocalamus* as a monophyletic clade. *Demansia* clusters with *Aspidomorphus*, *Micropechis*, and/or *Toxicocalamus* in molecular studies (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016, Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). Wallach (1998a) recognized the Toxicocalamini as a tribe based upon lung morphology, including the following genera: *Aspidomorphus*, *Loveridgelaps*, *Micropechis*, *Ogmodon*, *Salomonelaps* & *Toxicocalamus*.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Acanthophiinei Gray, 1849

Tribe Vermicellini H. Smith *et al.*, 1977

“*RHYNCHOELPAS* Group” – McDowell (1969b: 488)

GLYPHODONTINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

VERMICELLINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

“*FURINA* Group” – Greer (1997: 179)

“*VERMICELLA* Group” – Greer (1997: 179)

“*ANTAIOSERPENS* Group” – Greer (1997: 180)

“*SIMOSELAPS* Group” – Greer (1997: 180)

“*BRACHYUROPHIS* Group” – Greer (1997: 181)

“*NEELAPS* Group” – Greer (1997: 182)

FURININI – Hoser (2012c: 55, *nomen ignominia*)

SIMOSELAPINI – Hoser (2012c: 59, *nomen ignominia*)

VERMICELLINI – Hoser (2012c: 59, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Vermicella* Gray in Günther, 1858: 236.

Type species of *Vermicella*: *Calamaria annulata* Gray in Grey, 1841: 443.

Generic content: *Antaioserpens*, *Brachyurophis*, *Cacophis*, *Furina* [*Furina*, *Glyphodon*], *Narophis*, *Neelaps*, *Simoselaps*, *Vermicella*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis of some family-group names listed above: (1) *Rhynchoelaps* Jan (1858) is a *nomen nudum* and an objective synonym of *Simoselaps* Jan (1859), (2) *Glyphodon* Günther (1858) is a subjective junior synonym of *Furina* Duméril (1853). Description of the Vermicellini in Keogh & Smith (1996).

(B) Revisions include Greer (1997). Generic studies include *Aspidomorphus* (McDowell, 1967), *Brachyurophis* (Cogger, 2014), *Cacophis* (Scanlon, 2003), *Furina* (Storr, 1981a), *Narophis* (Maryan *et al.*, 2023), *Neelaps* (Maryan *et al.*, 2023), *Simoselaps* (Scanlon, 1985), and *Vermicella* (Storr, 1968; Keogh & Smith, 1996).

(C) The Vermicellini was recovered as sister to the Pseudechini (Sanders *et al.*, 2010a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Acanthophiini + Hydrophiini (Scanlon & Lee, 2004). Metzger *et al.* (2010) found the Vermicellini to be paraphyletic with *Aspidomorphus* sister to *Demansia* and the remaining Vermicellini sister to *Acanthophis* + Pseudechini. The phylogenetic resolutions of Pyron *et al.* (2011, 2013), Figueroa *et al.* (2016), Strickland *et al.*, (2016), and Zaher *et al.* (2019) show both the Vermicellini and Acanthophiini to be polyphyletic. Sanders *et al.* (2008) derived a tree with polyphyletic Acanthophiini, Pseudechini, and Vermicellini.

(D) The Vermicellini was first distinguished by McDowell (1969b) as a tribe. *Furina* consists of two clades that can be recognized as subgenera: *Furina* (*Furina*) *barnardi*, *F. (F.) diadema* and *F. (F.) ornata*; *Furina* (*Glyphodon*) *dunmalli* and *F. (G.) tristis*.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Hydrophiinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Aipysurini H. Smith *et al.*, 1977

“AIPYSURUS Group” – McDowell (1969b: 347)

AIPYSURINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

AIPYSURINA – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 78)

AIPYSURINAE – Kharin (1984: 136)

Type genus: *Aipysurus* Lacépède, 1804: 197.

Type species of *Aipysurus*: *Aipysurus laevis* Lacépède, 1804: 197.

Generic content: *Aipysurus*, *Emydocephalus*

Comments. (A) Description of the Aipysurini in Ferrarezzi (1994a).

(B) Generic studies include *Aipysurus* (Sanders *et al.*, 2012, 2015; Nankivell, 2023) and *Emydocephalus* (A. Rasmussen & Ineich, 2010).

(C) The Aipysurini is sister to the Ephalophiini (A. Rasmussen, 2002; Lukoschek & Keogh, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Sanders *et al.*, 2013; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Aipysurini was first treated by McDowell (1969b) and variously ranked as a subtribe, tribe and subfamily.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Hydrophiinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Ephalophiini Burger & Natsuno, 1974

EPHALOPHIINAE – Burger & Natsuno (1974: 67)

EPHALOPHIINI – Underwood (1979: 24)

EPHALOPHIINA – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 78)

EPHALOPHINAE – Kharin (1984: 136)

EPHALOPHINI – Hoser (2012c: 54, *nomen ignominia*)

EPHALOPHINA – Hoser (2012c: 54, *nomen ignominia*)

PARAHYDROPHINA – Hoser (2012c: 55, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Ephalophis* M. Smith, 1931: 397.

Type species of *Ephalophis*: *Ephalophis greyae* M. Smith, 1931: 397.

Generic content: *Ephalophis*, *Parahydrophis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Ephalophiini in Ferrarezzi (1994a).

(B) Generic studies include *Ephalophis* (McDowell, 1969b, 1974b) and *Parahydrophis* (Burger & Natsuno, 1974).

(C) The Ephalophiini is sister taxon to the Hydrelapini (A. Rasmussen, 2002; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Sanders *et al.*, 2013; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Ephalophiini was established by Burger & Natsuno (1974), being considered a subtribe, tribe, and subfamily.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Hydrophiinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Hydrelapini H. Smith *et al.*, 1977

“HYDRELAPS Group” – McDowell (1969a: 347)

HYDRELAPINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

HYDRELAPSINI – Lieb *et al.* (1979: 366)

HYDRELAPINA – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 78)

HYDRELAPINAE – Kharin (2005: 75)

Type genus: *Hydrelaps* Boulenger, 1896a: 270.

Type species of *Hydrelaps*: *Hydrelaps darwiniensis* Boulenger, 1896a: 270.

Generic content: *Hydrelaps* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Hydrelapini in Ferrarezzi (1994a).

(B) Generic studies include *Hydrelaps* (Kharin, 2008b).

(C) The Hydrelapini is the sister group to the Hydrophiini (A. Rasmussen, 2002; Lukoschek & Keogh, 2006; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Sanders *et al.*, 2013; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Hydrelapini was first recognized by McDowell (1969a) and later treated as a subtribe, tribe, and subfamily.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Hydrophiinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Hydrophiini Oppel, 1811a

HYDRI – Oppel (1811a: 377)

PLATURIA – Rafinesque (1815: 77)

HYDROPHYDES – Blainville (1816: 7)

“PÉLAMIDES” – Blainville (1816: 7, *nomen vulgare*)

HYDRES – Cuvier (1816: 74)

PELAMIDES – Cuvier (1816: 75)

DRYASPISTES – Ritgen (1828: 261)

HYDRODOLOPES – Ritgen (1828: 261)

PLATYCERCI – Ritgen (1828: 262)

HYDRIDAE – Bonaparte (1831a: 65)

HYDRINA – Bonaparte (1831a: 65)

HYDRINI – Wiegmann & Ruthe (1832: 195)

NAUTICOPHIS – Lesson (1834: 320)

HYDROPHIDES – Schinz (1834: 153)

HYDRIDAE – Gray (1842: 59)

PELAMINA – Gray (1842: 41)

HYDROPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 28)

DYSASPISTES – Agassiz (1844: 16)

ANTIOCHALINA – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 348)

LAPEMINA – Gray (1849: 43)

HYDRIDA – Vogt (1851: 259)

“PLATYCERQUES” – Duméril (1853: 519, *nomen vulgare*)

HYDROPHIDA – Stannius (1856: 5)

HYDROPHIDAE – Jan (1857: 43)

HYDROPHINA – Jan (1857: 49)

PLATYCERCA – Troschel (1861: 347)

HYDROPHIIDAE – Boulenger (1885: 13)

HYDROPHINI – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1773)

HYDROPHIINAE – F. Werner (1890: 8)

HYDRINAE – Stejneger (1907: 256)

HYDRIDOE [sic] Bourret (1934: 15)
 HIDROPHIIDAE – Briceño-Rossi (1934: 1124)
 HIDROPHINAE – Briceño-Rossi (1934: 1124)
 HYDROPHINAE – Hoffstetter (1939: 4)
 PLATURES – Kuhn (1967: 97)
 “HYDROPHIS Group” – McDowell (1969a: 347)
 HYDROPHIINI – Underwood (1979: 24)
 HYDROPHIIDAE – Rage (1984: 5)
 HYDROPHINAE – McDowell (1987: 33)
 HYDROPHIINI – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 78)
 HYDROPHIINA – Ferrarezzi (1994a: 79)
 “AUSTRALO-MELANESIAN Elapid & Seasnake Group” – (Slowinski & Lawson, 2005: 188)
 LAPEMINI – Kharin (2005: 75)
 DISTEIRINI – Kharin (2005: 76)
 HYDROPHIINA – Hoser (2012c: 56, *nomen ignominia*)
 PELAMIINA – Hoser (2012c: 57, *nomen ignominia*)
 Type genus: *Hydrophis* Latreille in Sonnini & Latreille, 1801: 193.
 Type species of *Hydrophis*: *Hydrus fasciatus* Schneider, 1799: 240.
 Generic content: *Hydrophis*, *Microcephalophis*.
 Comments. (A) The infrafamily Hydrophiini constitutes the marine members of the subfamily Hydrophiinae. Descriptions of Hydrophiinae include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1969b, 1972, 1987), and Ferrarezzi (1994a). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.
 (B) Revisions of the Hydrophiini include M. Smith (1926), Voris (1977), Heatwole & Cogger (1993), Greer (1997), Nock (2001), Guinea (2003), Lukoschek & Keogh (2006), Sanders *et al.* (2013), A. Rasmussen *et al.* (2014), Rezaie-Atagholipour *et al.* (2016), and Nankivell (2023). Generic studies include *Hydrophis* (McDowell, 1972a; A. Rasmussen, 1994; Kharin, 2004; Bessenes *et al.* 2025) and *Microcephalophis* (Rezaie-Atagholipour *et al.*, 2016).
 (C) The Hydrophiini is the crown clade of the Elapidae (A. Rasmussen, 2002; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Sanders *et al.*, 2013; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). The Hydrophiini is sister to the Acanthophiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), or to *Hemiaspis* (Scanlon, 2006; Sanders *et al.*, 2008; Metzger *et al.*, 2010; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Strickland *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).
 (D) The Hydrophiini was created by Oppel (1811a), thereafter ranking as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Hydrophiinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Laticaudini M. Smith, 1926

Tribe Laticaudini M. Smith, 1926

PLATURES – Cuvier (1816: 82)
 PLATYCERCI – Ritgen (1828: 262)
 HYDROJOBOLI – Ritgen (1828: 262)
 HYDRECHIDNEI – Ritgen (1828: 262)
 PLATURES – Lesson (1834: 321)
 POLYODONTES – Schinz (1834 in 1833–1835: 153)
 LATICAUDINAE – M. Smith (1926: xix)
 LATICAUDINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)
 LATICAUDIDAE – Burger & Natsuno (1974: 73)

LATICAUDINI – Hoser (2012c: 60, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: Laurenti, 1768: 109.

Type species of *Laticauda*: *Coluber laticaudatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 222.

Generic content: *Laticauda* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Laticaudini include McDowell (1987), and Ferrarezzi (1994a).

(B) Revisions include Greer (1997). Generic studies of *Laticauda* include Kharin (1984), Cogger *et al.* (1987), Heatwole & Guinea (1993), Heatwole *et al.* (2005), Cogger & Heatwole (2006), Kharin & Czeblukov (2006), Heatwole (2010), Lane & Shine (2011), Kim *et al.* (2018), and Buehler (2020).

(C) The Laticaudini is consistently recovered as sister to the Hydrophiinae (Nock, 2001; Scanlon & Lee, 2004; Scanlon, 2006; Metzger *et al.*, 2010; Sanders *et al.*, 2008, 2010a; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2009; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; McCartney *et al.*, 2021).

(D) The Laticaudini was first distinguished by Cuvier (1816) and has ranked variously as a tribe, infrafamily, subfamily, or family. Kharin (1984) and Kharin & Czeblukov (2006) erroneously attribute the Laticaudidae to Cope (1879).

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Najinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Bungarini Fitzinger, 1826

BUNGAROIDEA – Fitzinger (1826: 32)

BUNGAROIDEI – Eichwald (1831: 170)

BUNGARINA – Bonaparte (1831a: 65)

BUNGARINAE – Cantor (1847: 1026)

BUNGARINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

BUNGARIDAE – (ICZN, 1982: 23)

“*BUNGARUS* Group” – Slowinski & Lawson (2005: 189)

Type genus: *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803a: 434. Official Generic Name *vide* Opinion 1201 (ICZN, 1982).

Type species of *Bungarus*: *Pseudoboa fasciatus* Schneider, 1801: 283.

Generic content: *Bungarus* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Bungarini include Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987) and Ferrarezzi (1994a). See Dubois *et al.* (2021) for *Bungarus* nomenclature.

(B) Generic studies of *Bungarus* include (Khan, 1984, 1985; Slowinski, 1994; Keogh, 1998; Kuch *et al.*, 2005; Kuch & Mebs, 2007; S. Nguyen *et al.*, 2017b; Biakzuala *et al.*, 2021, 2023; Z. Chen *et al.*, 2021a; Aksornneam *et al.*, 2024).

(C) The Bungarini is sister to the Laticaudini (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the Elapsoidini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2013; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Bungarini was recognized by Fitzinger (1826) and treated as a subtribe, tribe, family and superfamily thereafter. Biakzuala *et al.* (2023) has provided molecular evidence that *Bungarus fasciatus* consists of three independent allopatric lineages (Indonesian, India-Myanmar, and Indochina) that should be recognized as valid species.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Najinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Dendroaspidini Bonaparte, 1852

DENDROASPIDINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

“DENDRÉCHIDES” – Duméril (1856: 555)

DENDRASPIDIDAE – Günther (1858: 238)

DENDRASPIDINAE – Cope (1860a: 346)

DENDRASPIDAE – Jan (1863b: 120)

DENDRASPINAE – Hoffstetter (1939: 4)

DENDROASPINAE – Romer (1956: 585)

DENDROASPIIDAE – Hoge & Romano-Hoge (1981b: 385)

DENDROASPIDINI – Wallach (1998a: 221)

“*DENDROASPIS* Group” – Slowinski & Lawson (2005: 189)

“*OPHIOPHAGUS* Group” – Slowinski & Lawson (2005: 189)

HEMIBUNGARINI – Castoe *et al.* (2007: 818, 826)

DENDROASPINI – Hoser (2012c: 51, *nomen ignominia*)

OPHIOPHAGINI – Hoser (2012c: 52, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Dendroaspis* Schlegel, 1848b: 5.

Type species of *Dendroaspis*: *Elaps jamesonii* Traill, 1843: 54. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 709 (ICZN, 1964b).

Generic content: *Dendroaspis*, *Hemibungarus*, *Ophiophagus*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Dendraspis* Fitzinger, 1843 is a rejected and invalid name *fide* Opinion 709 (ICZN, 1964b). Description of the Dendroaspidini in Castoe *et al.* (2007).

(B) Generic studies include *Dendroaspis* (Ceríaco *et al.*, 2025; Tolley *et al.*, 2025), *Hemibungarus* (Ota *et al.*, 1999; Castoe *et al.*, 2007; Bernstein *et al.*, 2021b), and *Ophiophagus* (Leviton, 1965b; I. Das & Whitaker, 1996; Shankar *et al.*, 2021; I. Das, 2024).

(C) The Dendroaspidini was created by Bonaparte (1852) and ranked as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family. The Dendroaspidini is well documented as the sister to the Najini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Najinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Elapsoidini *tribus nov.*

“*ELAPSOIDEA* Group” Slowinski & Lawson (2005: 189)

ELAPSOIDINI – Hoser (2012c: 52, *nomen ignominia*)

ELAPSOIDINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Elapsoidea* Bocage, 1866: 70.

Type species of *Elapsoidea*: *Elapsoidea guentherii* Bocage, 1866: 70.

Generic content: *Elapsoidea* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Elapsoidini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies of *Elapsoidea* include Broadley (1971a, 1998b; Lanza, 1979; Jakobsen, 1997; Mane, 1999).

(C) Wüster *et al.* (2007) found *Elapsoidea* to be the sister group to all cobras (Najini) except *Ophiophagus*. The Elapsoidini was retrieved as sister to the Najini (Slowinski & Keogh, 2000), the Bungarini (Slowinski & Lawson, 2005; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Bungarini + Hydrophiini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a), and the Laticaudini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2011, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2013).

(D) The Elapsoidini was first recognized by Slowinski & Lawson (2005) and has ranking as a tribe. Although the sister-group relationship of *Elapsoidea* on the elapid tree varies, it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and thereby deserves tribal status.

Family Elapidae F. Boie, 1827

Subfamily Najinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Najini Bonaparte, 1838a

NAJINA – Bonaparte (1838a: 392)

NAJIDAE – Bonaparte (1838b: 124)

NAIIDAE – Bonaparte (1840: 393)

NAIINA – Bonaparte (1840: 393)

ASPIDOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 28)

NAJINAE – Cantor (1847: 1037)

SEPEDONINA – Gray (1849: 23)

NAJINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 119)

“COBRA Group” – Slowinski & Lawson (2005: 189)

HEMACHATUSINA – Hoser (2012c: 52, *nomen ignominia*)

NAJINA – Hoser (2012c: 52, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Naja* Laurenti, 1768: 90.

Type species of *Naja*: *Coluber naja* Linnaeus, 1758: 221.

Generic content: *Afronaja* [*Afronaja*, *Boulengerina*, *Uraeus*], *Aspidelaps*, *Hemachatus*, *Naja*, *Pseudohaje*, *Walterinnesia*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis of a family-group name listed above: (1) *Sepedon* Merrem (1820), a junior synonym of *Hemachatus* Fleming (1822), is preoccupied by *Sepedon* Latreille (1804) in Diptera and thus unavailable. Description of the Najini in Hoser (2012c). See Wüster & Tillack (2023) for *Naja* nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Najini include Wallach *et al.* (2009). Generic studies include *Afronaja* (Broadley, 1968a; Wüster & Broadley, 2003, 2007; Wüster *et al.*, 2007), *Aspidelaps* (Broadley, 1968b; Broadley & Baldwin, 2006), *Boulengerina* (Ceriaco *et al.*, 2017; Wüster *et al.*, 2018; Collet & Trape, 2020b; Wallach, 2024), *Hemachatus* (Major *et al.*, 2023), *Naja* (Leviton, 1965b; Broadley, 1968a, 1974; Wüster & Thorpe, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992; Wüster *et al.*, 1995, 1997; Wüster, 1996, 1998a; Broadley & Wüster, 2004; S. Shi *et al.*, 2022; Ratnarathorn *et al.*, 2023; Balchan *et al.*, 2025), *Pseudohaje* (Bogert 1942), *Uraeus* (Valverde, 1989; Trape *et al.*, 2009), *Walterinnesia* (Marx, 1953; Gasperetti, 1976; Nilson & Rastegar-Pouyani, 2007; Alshammari *et al.*, 2022).

(C) The Najini is universally recovered as the sister group to the Dendroaspidini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). *Walterinnesia* is sister to the remaining Najini (Alshammari *et al.*, 2022).

(D) The Najini was established by Bonaparte (1838a) and accorded subtribe, tribe and family status. The African and Asian cobras are divided into two lineages with the *Naja* clade as the sister group to the three African groups (*Afronaja* spitters, *Boulengerina* rainforest inhabitants, and *Uraeus* desert inhabitants). Molecular studies consistently show four distinct clades of true cobras (Heled & Drummond, 2010; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Laing, 2018; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Alshammari *et al.*, 2022; Ambroz & Ilková, 2023): Asian *Naja* (including 13 species: *Naja atra*, *N. fuxi*, *N. kaouthia*, *N. luzonensis*, *N. mandalayensis*, *N. naja*, *N. oxiana*, *N. philippinensis*, *N. sagittifera*, *N. samarensis*, *N. siamensis*, *N. sputatrix*, and *N. sumatrana*), and the African *Afronaja*, *Boulengerina* and *Uraeus*. The herpetological community has been reluctant to recognize four genera of true cobras (*Naja sensu lato*). Classification and nomenclature are better served by recognizing the two main geographical groups of cobras as valid genera and it is proposed that *Afronaja* be elevated to full species status (with its three African subgenera). These include the sub-Saharan spitting cobras including 7 species: *Afronaja* (*Afronaja*) *ashei*, *A. (A.) katiensis*, *A. (A.) mossambica*, *A. (A.) nigricincta*, *A. (A.) nigricollis*, *A. (A.) nubiae*, and *A. (A.) pallida*; the Central African rainforest cobras including 9 species: *Afronaja* (*Boulengerina*) *annulata*, *A. (B.) christyi*, *A. (B.) guineensis*, *A. (B.) melanoleuca*, *A. (B.) multifasciata*, *A. (B.) nana*, *A. (B.) peroescobari*, *A. (B.) savannula*, and *A. (B.) subfulva*; and the North African desert cobras including 7 species: *Afronaja* (*Uraeus*) *anchietae*, *A. (U.) annulifera*, *A. (U.) arabica*, *A. (U.) haje*, *A. (U.) nivea*, *A. (U.)*

obscura, and *A. (U.) senegalensis*. *Naja* separated from the African cobras and invaded Asian in the Miocene (Wüster *et al.*, 2007), after which the three African clades evolved. Phylogenetic relationships of the cobras include the following arrangements: *Naja* is sister to *Afronaja*, which is sister to *Boulengerina* + *Uraeus* (Wüster *et al.*, 2007; Zaher *et al.*, 2019); *Naja* is sister to *Boulengerina*, which is sister to *Afronaja* + *Uraeus* (Zheng & Wiens, 2016); *Naja* is sister to *Afronaja*, which is sister to *Afronaja*, which is sister to *Boulengerina* + *Uraeus* (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016); *Naja* is sister to *Boulengerina*, which is sister to *Uraeus*, which is sister to *Afronaja* (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a).

Family Lamprophiidae Fitzinger, 1843

Subfamily Lamprophiinae Fitzinger, 1843

LAMPROPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 25)

“BOÉDONIENS” – Duméril (1853: 460, *nomen vulgare*)

“EUGNATHIENS” – Duméril (1853: 461, *nomen vulgare*)

“BOAEDONIENS” – Duméril (1859: 193, *nomen vulgare*)

EUGNATHIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1867)

BOEDONIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1609)

BOÆDONIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1865)

EUGNATHINA – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1867)

BOODONTINAE – Cope (1893: 480)

“COLUBRIDAE Group I” – Bogert (1940: 11)

“COLUBRIDAE Group II” – Bogert (1940: 11)

BOAEDONTINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

LYCOPHIDINAE – Bourgeois (1968: 211)

LYCOPHIDINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

LYCOPHIDIINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 118)

BOAEDONTIDAE – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 246)

BOODONTINI – Meirte (1992: 103)

LYCOPHIDIINI – Meirte (1992: 103)

LAMPROPHIINAE – Zug *et al.* (2001: 526)

LAMPROPHIIDAE – Vidal *et al.* (2004: 785)

LAMPROPHISINAE – C. Kelly *et al.* (2009: 14)

Type genus: *Lamprophis* Fitzinger, 1843: 25.

Type species of *Lamprophis*: *Coluber aurora* Linnaeus, 1758: 219.

Generic content: *Alopecion*, *Boaedon*, *Bofa*, *Bothrolycus*, *Bothrophthalmus*, *Chamaelycus*, *Dendrolycus*, *Elaiophis*, *Gonionotophis*, *Gracillilima*, *Hormonotus*, *Inyoka*, *Lamprophis*, *Limaformosa*, *Lycodonomorphus*, *Lycophidion*, *Mehelya*, *Pseudoboodon*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Boaedon* Duméril *et al.* (1854), and its emendation *Boodon* Günther (1858), are antedated by *Lamprophis* Fitzinger (1843), and (2) *Eugnathus* Duméril *et al.* (1854) is a junior synonym of *Lamprophis* Fitzinger (1843) and is preoccupied in Coleoptera and Pisces so both names are unavailable for snakes (Williams & Wallach, 1989). Descriptions of the Lamprophiidae and Lamprophiinae include McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher *et al.* (2009), and Burbrink & Crother (2011).

(B) The phylogeny of the Lamprophiinae was analyzed by Vidal *et al.* (2008), C. Kelly *et al.* (2011), and Broadley *et al.* (2018). Generic revisions include *Alopecion* (Tiutenko *et al.*, 2022), *Boaedon* (Roux-Estève & Guibé, 1965a-b; Thorpe & McCarthy, 1978; R. Hermann, 1989a; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2011; Greenbaum *et al.*, 2015; Trape & Mediannikov, 2016; Hallermann *et al.*, 2020; Ceriaco *et al.*, 2021; Trape *et al.*, 2022; Hallermann & Hawlitschek,

2025; Tiutenko & Bates, 2026), *Bofa* (Tiutenko *et al.*, 2022), *Bothrolycus* (Witte, 1962), *Bothrophthalmus* (Luiselli *et al.*, 1999), *Chamaelycus* (Witte, 1963), *Dendrolycus* (Witte, 1962), *Elaiophis* (Tiutenko *et al.*, 2025), *Gonionotophis* (Loveridge, 1939; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2011, Trape *et al.*, 2018), *Gracililima* (Broadley *et al.*, 2018), *Hormonotus* (Witte, 1962), *Inyoka*, (Schaefer, 1970; J. Visser, 1978, 1979; R. Hermann, 1993; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2011), *Lamprophis* (Branch, 1984; J. Visser, 1978, 1979; R. Hermann, 1989b, Hughes, 1997; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2011; Barts *et al.*, 2012), *Limaformosa* (Lanza & Broadley, 2014; Broadley *et al.*, 2018), *Lycodonomorphus* (Loveridge, 1958a; Broadley, 1967; Raw, 1973; J. Rasmussen, 2004), *Lycophidion* (Laurent, 1968; Broadley, 1969; 1991b, 1992, 1996b; Guibé & Roux-Estève, 1972; Branch, 1976; Broadley & Hughes, 1993), *Mehelya* (Loveridge, 1939; Dunger, 1966; Haacke, 1981), and *Pseudoboodon* (J. Rasmussen & Largen, 1992; Spawls, 2004).

(C) The Lamprophiinae is sister to the Elapidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Vidal *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Micrelapinae (C. Kelly *et al.*, 2009), the Pseudoxyrhophidae (Vidal *et al.*, 2008; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Roberts *et al.*, 2024b), or the Atractaspidinae + Aparallactinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2011).

(D) The Lamprophiinae was distinguished by Fitzinger (1843); since then it has been treated as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family.

Family Lamprophiidae Fitzinger, 1843

Subfamily Prosymninae C. Kelly *et al.*, 2009

PROBLETORHINIDAE – Jan (1863b: 27)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XII” – Bogert (1940: 12)

PROSYMNIDAE – C. Kelly *et al.* (2009: 14)

PROSYMNINAE – Pyron *et al.* (2011: 333)

Type genus: Gray, 1849: 80.

Type species of *Prosymna*: *Calamaria meleagris* J.T. Reinhardt, 1843: 238.

Generic content: *Prosymna* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Prosymninae in Broadley (1980).

(B) Generic revisions of *Prosymna* include (Chabanaud, 1917; Loveridge, 1958d; Broadley, 1965, 1980; Chirio *et al.*, 2011; Heinicke *et al.* 2020; Conradie *et al.*, 2022).

(C) The Prosymninae is recovered as sister to the Pseudaspidinae (Vidal *et al.*, 2008; Pyron *et al.*, 2011; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Psammophiinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Psammophiinae + *Oxyrhabdium* (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), and the Aparallactinae + Atractaspidinae (R. Lawson *et al.*, 2005).

(D) The Prosymninae was early recognized by Jan (1863b) and treated as a subfamily or family.

Family Lamprophiidae Fitzinger, 1843

Subfamily Pseudaspidinae Cope, 1893

PSEUDASPIDINAE – Cope (1893: 482)

“COLUBRIDAE Group V” – Bogert (1940: 11) part

PSEUDASPIDINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

PSEUDASPIDIDAE – C. Kelly *et al.* (2009: 52)

Type genus: *Pseudaspis* Fitzinger, 1843: 25.

Type species of *Pseudaspis*: *Coluber canus* Linnaeus, 1758: 221.

Generic content: *Pseudaspis*, *Pythonodipsas*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Pseudaspidinae in Ferrarezzi (1994b). C. Kelly *et al.* (2009) proposed recognizing their Clade 3 as the family Pseudaspidinae, based upon the Pseudaspidini of Dowling & Duellman (1978) and Meiretre (1992), but the taxon was recognized and named by Cope (1893).

(B) Generic studies include *Pseudaspis* (Marais, 2022) and *Pythonodipsas* (Marx *et al.*, 1982; Schätti & McCarthy, 1987).

(C) The Pseudaspidinae is recovered as sister taxon to the Psammodynastinae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Prosymnidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2011, 2013b), and the Psammophiinae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016).

(D) The Pseudaspidinae was created by Cope (1893) and has been considered a tribe, subfamily and family.

Family Micrelapidae S. Das *et al.*, 2023

“COLUBRIDAE Group XVII” – Bogert (1940: 12) part

MICRELAPIIDAE – Hoser (2013c: 8, *nomen ignominia*)

MICRELAPIINAE – Hoser (2013c: 9, *nomen ignominia*)

MICRELAPIDAE – S. Das *et al.* (2023:8)

Type genus: *Micrelaps* Boettger, 1880: 136.

Type species of *Micrelaps*: *Micrelaps muelleri* Boettger, 1880: 137.

Generic content: *Brachyophis*, *Micrelaps*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Micrelapidae in S. Das *et al.* (2023).

(B) Generic revisions include *Brachyophis* (Lanza, 1966) and *Micrelaps* (Bischoff & Schmidtler, 1997; J. Rasmussen, 2002; Y. Werner *et al.*, 2006; Jamison *et al.*, 2020; S. Das *et al.*, 2023).

(C) S. Das *et al.* (2023) recovered *Micrelaps* as sister to the Lamprophiidae and included *Brachyophis* based on morphology.

(D) The Micrelapidae was first recognized by Bogert (1940) and has received subfamily and family status.

Family Psammodynastidae S. Das *et al.*, 2024

“ANISODONTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 491, *nomen vulgare*)

ANISODONTA – Jan (1857: 48)

ANISODONTES – Westphal-Castelnau, 1870: 40)

ANISODONTES – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1607)

ANISODONTIDAE – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1610)

“COLUBRIDAE Group III” – Bogert (1940: 11)

PSAMMODYNASTIIDAE – Hoser (2013c: 9, *nomen ignominia*)

SWILESERPENIIDAE – Hoser (2013c: 10, *nomen ignominia*)

SWILESERPENIINAE – Hoser (2013c: 10, *nomen ignominia*)

PSAMMODYNASTIDAE – S. Das *et al.* (2024: 9)

Type genus: Günther, 1858: 140.

Type species of *Psammodynastes*: *Psammophis pulverulentus* H. Boie in F. Boie, 1827: 547.

Generic content: *Buhoma*, *Psammodynastes*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Anisodon* Rosén (1905a) is preoccupied and a junior synonym of *Psammodynastes* Günther (1858), and (2) *Anisodontes* Rosén (1905b) is a substitute name for *Anisodon* Rosén (1905a). Description of the Psammodynastidae in S. Das *et al.* (2024).

(B) Revision of the Psammodynastidae in S. Das *et al.* (2024). Generic studies include *Buhoma* (Cadle, 1996b; Ziegler *et al.*, 1997; Glaw *et al.*, 2007b; Vidal *et al.*, 2008) and *Psammodynastes* (Mocquard, 1887; J. Rasmussen, 1975; Leviton, 1983; Miller & Zug, 2016).

(C) The Psammodynastidae is sister to the Psammophiinae (R. Lawson *et al.*, 2005; Vidal *et al.*, 2008; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Pseudaspidinae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a-b; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Lamprophiinae + Pseudoxyrhopinae (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Elapidae (Roberts *et al.*, 2024b), and the Pseudaspidinae + Prosymninae +

Psammophiinae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2011). *Buroma* was recovered as sister to *Psammodynastes* (Vidal *et al.*, 2008) although it also resolved as sister to the Elapoidea (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Prosymninae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), and Pseudaspinae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Psammodynastidae was first identified by Duméril (1853), ranking as a subfamily or family.

Family Pseudoxyrhopidae Dowling, 1975a

Subfamily Amplorhininae Meirte, 1992

“COLUBRIDAE Group V” – Bogert (1940: 11) part

“COLUBRIDAE Group VI” – Bogert (1940: 11)

GEODIPSINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

GEODIPSADINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 118)

GEODIPSADINI – Dowling & Duellman (1978: 112b.2)

AMPLORHININI – Meirte (1992: 102)

AMPLORHININAE – C. Kelly (2009: 16)

Type genus: *Amplorhinus* A. Smith 1847 in 1838–1849: pl. 57 & text.

Type species of *Amplorhinus*: *Amplorhinus multimaculatus* A. Smith 1847 in 1838–1849: pl. 57 & text.

Generic content: *Amplorhinus*, *Compsophis*, *Dityophis*, *Duberria*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Geodipsas* Boulenger (1896) is a junior subjective synonym of *Compsophis* Mocquard (1894) and therefore unavailable in snakes (Ziegler, *et al.* 1997). Descriptions of the Amplorhininae include Glaw *et al.* (2007) and Kulenkampff *et al.* (2019).

(B) Generic studies include *Amplorhinus* (Marais, 2022), *Compsophis* (Cadle, 1996b; Glaw *et al.*, 2007b; Ruane *et al.*, 2025), *Dityophis* (Parker, 1949), and *Duberria* (Kulenkampff *et al.*, 2019).

(C) The phylogenetic position and composition of the Amplorhininae is uncertain as it is recovered as sister to the Pseudoxyrhopinae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the Leioheterodontinae + Pseudoxyrhopinae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2011, 2013a-b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016). Zaher *et al.* (2019) retrieved the Amplorhinini as polyphyletic with *Amplorhinus*, *Dityophis*, and *Duberria* sister to the Leioheterodontinae and *Compsophis* sister to the Pseudoxyrhopinae.

(D) The Amplorhininae was first identified by Bogert (1940) and accorded status as a tribe and subfamily.

Family Pseudoxyrhopidae Dowling, 1975a

Subfamily Leioheterodontinae *subfam. nov.*

LEIOHETERODONTINAE *subfam. nov.*

Type genus: *Leioheterodon* Jan, 1863a: 227.

Type species of *Leioheterodon*: *Heterodon madagascariensis* Duméril *et al.*, 1854a: 776.

Generic content: *Alluaudina*, *Brygophis*, *Ithycyphus*, *Langaha*, *Leioheterodon*, *Lycodryas*, *Madagascarophis*, *Micropisthodon*, *Parastenophis*, *Phisalixella*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Leioheterodontinae is a monophyletic clade consisting of 10 recognized genera.

(B) Generic studies include *Alluaudina* (Domergue, 1984; Lanza, 1990), *Brygophis* (Domergue, 1988; Domergue & Bour, 1988; Andreone & Raxworthy, 1998), *Ithycyphus* (Domergue, 1986), *Langaha* (Guibé, 1949b; Kuchling, 2003), *Leioheterodon* (Meirte, 1993), *Lycodryas* (Domergue, 1970; Nagy *et al.*, 2010; Hawlitschek *et al.*, 2012), *Madagascarophis* (Domergue, 1987; Nagy *et al.*, 2007; Glaw *et al.*, 2013), *Micropisthodon* (Domergue, 1991), *Parastenophis* (Nagy *et al.*, 2010), *Phisalixella* (Nagy *et al.*, 2010).

(C) The Leioheterodontinae is consistently recovered as the sister group to the Pseudoxyrhopinae (Vidal *et al.*, 2008; Pyrón *et al.*, 2011, 2013a; Ruane *et al.*, 2015; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) Position of the Leioheterodontinae on the lamprophiid tree is unambiguous and it forms a monophyletic lineage, thus warranting tribal status.

Family Pseudoxyrhopidae Dowling, 1975a

Subfamily Pseudoxyrhopinae Dowling, 1975a

LANGAHA – Lacépède (1790a: 152)

LANGAHINAE – Stejneger (1907: 381)

PSEUDOXYRHOPHINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

PSEUDOXYRHOPHEINI – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 246)

PSEUDOXYRHOPINI – Meirte (1992: 103)

HETEROLIODONTINI – Meirte (1992: 103)

PSEUDOXYRHOPHIINAE – Zaher *et al.* (2000: 96)

PSEUDOXYRHOPHIIDAE – C. Kelly *et al.* (2009: 15)

Type genus: *Pseudoxyrhopus* Günther, 1881: 359.

Type species of *Pseudoxyrhopus*: *Homalocephalus heterurus* Jan, 1863a: 286. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 1789 (ICZN, 1994).

Generic content: *Dromicodryas*, *Elapotinus*, *Heteroliodon*, *Liophidium*, *Liopholidophis*, *Montaspis*, *Pararhadinaea*, *Pseudoxyrhopus*, *Thamnosophis*.

Comments. (A) Langahinae Stejneger (1907) antedates the Pseudoxyrhopinae Dowling (1975) but under Art.23.9.2 Langahinae is a *nomen oblitum* and Pseudoxyrhopinae is a *nomen protectum*. Descriptions of the Pseudoxyrhopidi include Lieb *et al.* (1979), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), and Zaher *et al.* (2009: 137).

(B) Revisions of the Pseudoxyrhopinae include Burbrink *et al.* (2019a). Generic studies include *Dromicodryas* (Glaw & Vences, 2007), *Elapotinus* (Cadle, 1996a, 1999; Kucharczywski *et al.*, 2014), *Heteroliodon* (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1994; Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000; Glaw *et al.*, 2005b), *Liophidium* (Domergue, 1984a; Franzen *et al.*, 2009; Vieites *et al.*, 2010), *Liopholidophis* (Domergue, 1973; Cadle, 1996a, 2009; Glaw *et al.*, 2005a, 2007a, 2014), *Montaspis* (Bourquin, 1991; Lambiris, 1997), *Pararhadinaea* (Domergue, 1984b; Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1994; Cadle, 1999), *Pseudoxyrhopus* (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1994; Nussbaum *et al.*, 1998; Cadle, 1999), *Thamnosophis* (Cadle & Ineich, 2008; Glaw *et al.*, 2009).

(C) The Pseudoxyrhopinae is the sister group to the Leioheterodontinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a; Ruane *et al.*, 2015; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Pseudoxyrhopinae was recognized by Lacépède (1790a) with later treatment as a tribe, subfamily and family.

Superfamily Colubroidea Oppel, 1811a

Family Calamariidae Bonaparte 1838

CALAMARINA – Bonaparte (1838a: 392)

BRACHYOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 24)

LUMBRICINI – Troschel (1848: 652)

CALAMARIINA – Bonaparte (1852: 9)

CALAMARIIDAE – Bonaparte (1852: 94)

“CALAMARIENS” – Duméril (1853: 438, *nomen vulgare*)

CALAMARIDAE – Hallowell (1856b: 240)

CALAMARINAE – Cope (1860: 296)

CALAMARIAE – W. Peters (1882: 106)

CALAMARIIDEA – F. Werner (1890: 57)

CALAMARIINAE – H. Smith (1969: 21)

CALAMARIINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

Type genus: *Calamaria* H. Boie in F. Boie, 1827: 519.

Type species of *Calamaria*: *Calamaria linnaei* H. Boie in F. Boie, 1827: 539. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 2196 (ICZN, 2008a).

Generic content: *Calamaria*, *Calamorphabdium*, *Collorhabdium*, *Elapoidis*, *Macrocalamus*, *Pseudorabdion*, *Rabdion*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Calamariidae include Underwood (1967), Lieb et al. (1979), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), and Zaher (1999). See H. Smith (1969) and Savage (2015) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revision of the Calamariidae includes Quah *et al.* (2020). Generic studies include *Calamaria* (Marx & Inger, 1955; Inger & Marx, 1965; Korolev et al., 2026; Lalremsanga et al., 2026; Qi *et al.*, 2026), *Calamorphabdium* (Sackett, 1940; Wallach, 1988), *Collorhabdium* (Wallach, 1988), *Elapoidis* (Vogel *et al.*, 2018), *Macrocalamus* (Vogel & David, 1999; David & Pauwels, 2004; Quah *et al.*, 2020), *Pseudorabdion* (Leviton & Brown, 1959; Inger & Leviton, 1966; R. Brown *et al.*, 1999), and *Rabdion* (Amarasinghe *et al.*, 2015a).

(C) The Calamariidae is sister to the Grayiidae (Pyrone *et al.*, 2011, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Mirza *et al.*, 2024) or the Pseudoxenodontidae (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Calamariidae was established by Bonaparte (1838a), ranking as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily and family. ICZN (2008) established that *Calamaria linnaei* Boie is the type species of the genus *Calamaria*, setting aside all previous designations (ICZN, 1926; Brongersma *et al.*, 1966). The genus *Elapoidis*, lacking DNA evidence, is provisionally placed in the Calamariidae. However, it differs from other tribal members in having strongly keeled scales, a high number of subcaudals (69–91), and a relatively long tail (RTL 19–31%). Zaher *et al.* (2009) placed it *incertae sedis*.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Ahaetullinae Cope, 1861

DRYOPHIDINA – Bonaparte (1845: 378)

TRAGOPSINA – Bonaparte (1845: 378)

DRYOPHINA – Bonaparte (1850: 3)

TRAGOPINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

“ISODONTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 448, *nomen vulgare*)

DRYOPHIDAE – Günther (1858: xiv)

DRYIOPHIDAE – Günther (1858: 155)

AHAETULLINAE – Cope (1861: 556)

DRYOPHIDINAE – Cope (1861: 555)

MALIGNA – Giebel (1861: 110)

DRYOPHILIDAE – Jan (1863b: 79)

DRYOPHINAE – Jan (1863b: 87)

CHRYSOPELEINAE – Cope (1893: 480)

“COLUBRINAE Group 3” – M. Smith (1943: 138)

CHRYSOPELEINA – Kuhn (1967: 58)

AHAETULLINI – Wallach (1998a: 232)

CHARLESPIERSONSERPENIIDAE – Hoser (2013c: 5, *nomen ignominia*)

CHARLESPIERSONSERPENIINAE – Hoser (2013c: 7, *nomen ignominia*)

CHARLESPIERSONSERPENINI – Hoser (2013c: 7, *nomen ignominia*)

AHAETULIINAE – Figueroa *et al.* (2016: 19)

AHAETULLINAE – Figueroa *et al.* (2016: 5)

AHAETULIINAE – Mallik (2019: 5)

Type genus: *Ahaetulla* Link, 1807: 73. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 524 (ICZN, 1958).

Type species of *Ahaetulla*: *Ahaetulla mycterizans* Link, 1807: 74.

Generic content: *Ahaetulla*, *Chrysopelea*, *Dendrelaphis*, *Dryophiops*, *Proahaetulla*.

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Dryinus* Merrem (1820) is preoccupied, a junior objective synonym of *Ahaetulla* Link (1807), and a rejected name no. 1206 (ICZN, 1958), (2) *Dryophis* Dalman (1823) is a junior objective synonym of *Ahaetulla* Link (1807), a substitute name for *Dryinus* Merrem (1820), and a rejected name no. 1207 (ICZN, 1958), (3) *Passerita* Gray (1825) is a substitute name for *Dryinus* Merrem (1820), a junior objective synonym of *Ahaetulla* Link (1807), and a rejected name no. 1208 (ICZN, 1958), and (4) *Tragops* Wagler (1830) is a junior objective synonym of *Ahaetulla* Link (1807). Description of the Ahaetullinae in Figueroa *et al.* (2016).

(B) Revision of the Ahaetullinae includes Mallik *et al.* (2019, 2020). Generic studies include *Ahaetulla* (Leviton, 1968; David & DuBois, 2005; Mohapatra *et al.*, 2017; Mallik *et al.*, 2019, 2020; Srikanthan *et al.*, 2022; Mirza *et al.*, 2024b), *Chrysopelea* (Meise & Hennig, 1935; Leviton, 1964c; Mertens, 1968), *Dendrelaphis* (Mertens, 1934; Leviton, 1970b; Rooijen & Vogel, 2008a-c, 2009, 2010, 2012; Biakzuala *et al.*, 2022; Kraus, 2025), *Dryophiops* (Leviton, 1964c), and *Proahaetulla* (Mallik *et al.*, 2019).

(C) The Ahaetullinae was recovered as the sister taxon to the Oligodontini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Boigini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a), the (Boigini (Oligodontini, Ptyasini)) (Mirza *et al.*, 2024), or *Oreocalamus* (Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Ahetullinae was first recognized by (Bonaparte, 1845) and has ranked as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family. The Ahaetullinae was first verified genetically by Zaher *et al.* (2019). Figueroa (2022) pointed out that the name *Chrysopeleinae* Cope (1893) was an earlier name than Ahaetullinae Figueroa *et al.* (2016) for the tribe or subfamily of Old World vine snakes (*Ahaetulla*, *Chrysopelea*, *Dendrelaphis* and *Proahaetulla*). However, both publications were in error as Cope proposed the epithet Ahaetullini in 1861.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Boiginae Stejneger, 1907

Tribe Anguiculini *tribus nov.*

ANGUICULINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Anguiculus* Mirza *et al.*, 2024: 4.

Type species of *Anguiculus*: *Anguiculus dicaprio* Mirza *et al.*, 2024: 4.

Generic content: *Anguiculus* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Anguiculini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies of *Anguiculus* include Mirza *et al.* (2024).

(C) Mirza *et al.* (2024) recovered *Anguiculus rappi* (Günther, 1860) as the sister group to the Gonyosomini + Lycodontini + Boigini so it merits recognition at the tribal level.

(D) The genus *Anguiculus* forms a monophyletic lineage on the colubrid tree and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Boiginei Stejneger, 1907

Tribe Boigini Stejneger, 1907

CEPHALOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 27)

“DIPSADIENS” – Duméril (1853: 506, *nomen vulgare*)

DIPSADOMORPHINAE – Boulenger (1896: 26)

ELACHISTODONTINAE – Boulenger (1896: 263)

BOIGINAE – Stejneger (1907: 256)

ELACHISTODONIDAE – Gadow (1911: 290)

ELACHISTODONIDAE – Gadow (1911: 290)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XIII” – Bogert (1940: 12)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XIV” – Bogert (1940: 12, *partim*)

“COLUBRINAE Group 9” – M. Smith (1943: 139)

BOIGINI Dowling (1967: 139)

BOIGIDAE – Heymans (1982: 86)

CROTAPHOPELTINI – Meirte (1992: 102)

ELACHISTODONTINAE – Areste & Cebrián (2003: 16)

BOIGAIINI – Hoser (2013b: 10, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Boiga* Fitzinger, 1826: 29. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 1374 (ICZN 1986).

Type species of *Boiga*: *Coluber irregularis* Bechstein, 1802: 239. Official Specific Name *fide* Opinion 1374 (ICZN, 1986).

Generic content: *Aprosdoketophis*, *Boiga*, *Crotaphopeltis*, *Dipsadoboa*, *Telescopus*, *Toxicodryas*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group names listed above: (1) *Dipsadomorphus* Fitzinger (1843) is a subjective junior synonym of *Boiga* Fitzinger (1826), thus invalidating earlier names based on the former genus (Williams & Wallach, 1989). Descriptions of the Boigini include Underwood (1967), Lieb et al. (1979), and Ferrarezzi (1994b). See H. Smith (1969) for review for nomenclature.

(B) Generic studies include *Aprosdoketophis* (Wallach et al., 2010), *Boiga* (Gans & Williams, 1954; Leviton, 1970a; ICZN, 1986a; Fritts, 1988; Vogel, 2000; Orlov & Ryabov, 2002; Orlov et al., 2003; Mohapatra et al., 2009; A. Das et al., 2010; Ziegler et al., 2010; Dandge & Tiple, 2016; Vyas, 2016; Mohan et al., 2018; Narayanan et al., 2023; Weinell et al., 2021), *Crotaphopeltis* (J. Rasmussen, 1985, 1986, 1993a, 1997; J. Rasmussen et al., 2000; Gravlund, 2002; T. Nielsen et al., 2025), *Dipsadoboa* (Broadley & Stevens, 1971; J. Rasmussen, 1986, 1989a-b, 1993b; Trape & Baldé, 2014; Conradie et al., 2026), *Telescopus* (Roman, 1977; Zinner, 1977; Göçmen et al., 2007; Crochet et al., 2008), and *Toxicodryas* (Greenbaum et al., 2021).

(C) The Boigini is unambiguously recovered as sister to the Lycodontini (Figueroa et al., 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher et al., 2019; Weinell et al., 2021; Mirza et al., 2024).

(D) The Boigini was first identified by Fitzinger (1843) and treated as a tribe, subfamily and family. The validity of *Elachistodon* as separate from *Boiga* is controversial although it does fall phylogenetically within the genus *Boiga*. *Elachistodon* differs from *Boiga* in having only 2 maxillary teeth preceding the paired fangs (vs. 8–20), 4 Palatine teeth (vs. 5–11), 0–3 pterygoid teeth (vs. 5–23), 14–28 dentary teeth (vs. 12–15), short relative tail length 13.7–17.6% (vs. 17.2–31.0%), 15 midbody scale rows (vs. 19–29), no apical scale pits (vs. 1–2), rounded ventrals (vs. angular to keeled), entire cloacal shield (vs. mainly divided), 58–69 subcaudals (vs. 66–173), 6–7 supralabials with 2 entering orbit (vs. 8–11 with 3 in orbit). For those who believe that *Elachistodon* is a synonym of *Boiga* the tribal name would justifiably revert to Elachistodontini Boulenger (1896) or the ICZN would have to be petitioned for stability (Art. 23.9.2).

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Boigine Stejneger, 1907

Tribe Dasypeltini Cope, 1886

ANODONTIDAE – A. Smith (1829: 443)

RACHIODONTIDAE – Günther (1858: 141)

RHACHIODONTIDAE – J.T. Reinhardt (1861b: 142)

RHACHIODONTINAE – J.T. Reinhardt (1863: 198)

RACHIODONTES – W. Peters (1882: 119)

DASYPELTINAE – Cope (1886b: 484)

RACHIODONTINAE – Butler (1895: 705)

DASYPELTIDAE – Barbour & Loveridge (1928: 123)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XVIII” – Bogert (1940: 12)

DASYPELTINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

DASYPELTINAE – Underwood (1967: 115)

DASYPELTIINI – Ferrarezzi (1994b: 90)

Type genus: *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830: 178. Official Generic Name *vide* Opinion 387 (ICZN, 1956).

Type species of *Dasypeltis*: *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758: 223.

Generic content: *Dasypeltis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Anodon* A. Smith (1828) is preoccupied, a junior objective synonym of *Dasypeltis* A. Smith (1828), and a rejected name no. 403 (ICZN, 1956), and (2) *Rachiodon* Jourdan (1834) is a substitute name for *Anodon* Smith (1828) and therefore also unavailable (Williams & Wallach, 1989). Descriptions of Dasypeltini include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), and Ferrarezzi (1994b). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Dasypeltini include Gans (1959), Trape & Mané (2006), and Bates & Broadley (2018). Generic studies of *Dasypeltis* include (Gans, 1957, 1964; Hughes, 1997; Trape & Mané, 2006; Bates & Broadley, 2018; Bates, 2023).

(C) The Dasypeltini (including *Toxicodryas*) is sister to the Boigini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Mohan *et al.*, 2018; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), to *Toxicodryas* (rendering the Boigini paraphyletic) (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Mirza *et al.*, 2024).

(D) The Dasypeltini was first identified by A. Smith (1829) and accorded subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family ranking. *Toxicodryas* was recovered with *Dasypeltis* as sister to *Boiga* *vide* Figueroa *et al.* (2016) but Zeng & Wiens (2016) and Zaher *et al.* (2019) found *Toxicodryas* to be sister to *Boiga* and the Dasypeltini to be monophyletic. *Dasypeltis* clusters in the middle of the Boigini in some analyses, rendering it paraphyletic with *Boiga* (and *Elachistodon*) forming one clade and the remaining genera (*Crotaphopeltis*, *Dipsadoboa*, *Telescopus*, *Toxicodryas* plus presumably *Aprosdoketophis*) the other. In order to retain the Dasypeltini as a monophyletic group, a new tribe would have to be created for the other genera. The alternative would be to include *Dasypeltis* in the Boigini.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Boiginae Stejneger, 1907

Tribe Gonyosomini Wallach *et al.*, 2024

GONYOSOMINI Wallach *et al.* (2024: 21)

Type genus: *Gonyosoma* Wagler, 1828 in 1828–1833: pl. 9 plus text.

Type species of *Gonyosoma*: *Coluber oxycephalus* F. Boie, 1827: 537.

Generic content: *Gonyophis*, *Gonyosoma*, *Rhadinophis*, *Rhynchophis*, *Verdigrophis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Gonyosomini in Wallach *et al.* (2024).

(B) Revisions of the Gonyosomini includes X. Chen *et al.* (2014) and Wallach *et al.* (2024). Generic studies include *Gonyophis* (Stuebing *et al.*, 2014), *Gonyosoma* (Dowling, 1958; Helfenberger, 2001; Utiger *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Schulz, 1996, 2013; David *et al.*, 2023), *Rhadinophis* (X. Chen, 2015; Messenger, 2021), *Rhynchophis*

(Messenger, 2021; Peng *et al.*, 2021), and *Verdigrophis* (S. Liu *et al.*, 2021; David *et al.*, 2022; Poyarkove *et al.*, 2025).

(C) The Gonyosomini is sister taxon to the Lycodontini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a), the Ptyasini (Burbrink & Lawson, 2007), or the Boigini + Lycodontini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Mirza *et al.*, 2024).

(D) The Gonyosomini was recently proposed by Wallach *et al.* (2024).

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Boiginae Stejneger, 1907

Tribe Lycodontini Bonaparte, 1845

LYCODYNTINA – Bonaparte (1845: 378)

LYCODYNTINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

“LYCODYNTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 457, *nomen vulgare*)

“LYCODYNIENS” – Duméril (1853: 460, *nomen vulgare*)

LYCODYNTA – Jan (1857: 47)

LYCODYNTIDAE – Günther (1858: 193)

LYCODYNTINAE – Günther (1864: 314)

LYCODYNTES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 33)

LYCODYNTINA – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1606)

ANOPLOPHALLINAE – Cope (1893: 480)

“COLUBRINAE Group 4” – M. Smith (1943: 138)

LYCODYNTINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

Type genus: *Lycodon* H. Boie in Fitzinger, 1826: 30.

Type species of *Lycodon*: *Coluber aulicus* Linnaeus, 1758: 220.

Generic content: *Lycodon* [*Cercaspis*, *Dinodon*, *Dryocalamus*, *Haplonodon*, *Lepturophis*, *Lycodon*, *Ophites*, *Tetragonosoma*], *Stegonotus*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) *Anoplophallus* Cope (1893) is a substitute name for the preoccupied *Megalops* Hallowell (1861), which is a synonym of *Leptodeira* Fitzinger (1843). *Anoplophallus maculatus* was erroneously based upon USNM 7367, a specimen of *Lycodon subcinctus* (F. Boie, 1827), mislabelled as *Megalops maculatus* due to incorrect locality data (Stejneger, 1925: 90, 1926: 2). Descriptions of the Lycodontini included in Wall (1921) and M. Smith (1943).

(B) Revisions of *Lycodon* include Siler *et al.* (2012). Generic studies include *Cercaspis* (P. Silva, 1980), *Dinodon* (Maki, 1931; Orlov *et al.*, 2004; Guo *et al.*, 2013; Lyu *et al.*, 2022; A. Nguyen *et al.*, 2022), *Dryocalamus* (Wickramasinghe *et al.*, 2020; Fukuyama *et al.*, 2024), *Haplonodon* (Leviton, 1965c; Lanza, 1999), *Lepturophis* (Cota *et al.*, 2011), *Lycodon* (Leviton, 1965c; Lanza, 1999; Vogel *et al.*, 2009; Grismer *et al.*, 2014; Lei *et al.*, 2014; P. Guo *et al.*, 2015a; Wostl *et al.*, 2017; Ganesh *et al.*, 2020; Kalki *et al.*, 2020; Amarasinghe *et al.*, 2023; Shu *et al.*, 2024; Naveen *et al.*, 2025; T. Nguyen & Vogel, 2025a; T. Nguyen *et al.*, 2025c-d), *Ophites* (Lin *et al.*, 2013), and *Stegonotus* (McDowell, 1972b). A review of *Lycodon sensu lato* (*Cercaspis*-*Dinodon*-*Dryocalamus*-*Haplonodon*-*Lepturophis*-*Ophites* plus *stormi* and *subcinctus*, which need new genera) is in progress (Wallach *et al.*).

(C) The Lycodontini form a tribe that is sister group to the Boigini, both tribes being sister group to the Gonyosomini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Mirza *et al.*, 2024) whereas Pyrone *et al.* (2013a) recovered the Lycodontini as sister to the Gonyosomini, both groups being sister to the Coronellini.

(D) The Lycodontini was established by Bonaparte (1845) and has been treated as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily and family. The species groups within the Lycodontini merit recognition at least at the subgeneric level, and many have

even been previously referred to other genera (Siler *et al.*, 2012; Wostl *et al.*, 2017; Kalki *et al.*, 2020). We recognize the following 11 subgeneric-level groups, including three new genera, all of which are monophyletic and diagnosable (type species in bold case): (1) *Lycodon* (*Cercaspis*) ***carinatus***, (2) *Lycodon* (*Dinodon*) ***anakradaya***, *L. (D.) banksi*, *L. (D.) cathaya*, *L. (D.) chapaense*, *L. (D.) flavozonatum*, *L. (D.) futsingense*, *L. (D.) meridionale*, *L. (D.) namdongensis*, *L. (D.) orientale*, *L. (D.) rosozonatum*, *L. (D.) rufozonatum*, *L. (D.) semicarinatum*, *L. (D.) septentrionale*, *L. (D.) truongi*, *L. (D.) zoosvictoriae*, *L. (D.) zayuensis*, (3) *Lycodon* (*Dryocalamus*) ***chithrasekarai***, *L. (Dry.) davisoni*, *L. (Dry.) gracilis*, *L. (Dry.) nympa*, *L. (Dry.) philippinus*, *L. (Dry.) subannulatus*, *L. (Dry.) tristrigatus*, (4) *Lycodon* (*Haplonodon*) ***alcalai***, *L. (H.) bibonius*, *L. (H.) chrysoprateros*, *L. (H.) dumerilii*, *L. (H.) fausti*, *L. (H.) ferroni*, *L. (H.) muelleri*, *L. (H.) philippinensis*, *L. (H.) solivagus*, (5) *Lycodon* (*Lepturophis*) ***albofuscus***, (6) *Lycodon* (*Lycodon*) ***aulicus***, *L. (L.) bicolor*, *L. (L.) capucinus*, *L. (L.) deccanensis*, *L. (L.) flavicollis*, *L. (L.) flavomaculatus*, *L. (L.) hypsirrhinoides*, *L. (L.) jara*, *L. (L.) mackinnoni*, *L. (L.) striatus*, *L. (L.) tessellatus*, *L. (L.) tiwari*, *L. (L.) travancoricus*, *L. (L.) zawi*, (7) *Lycodon* (*Ophites*) ***neomaculatus***, *L. (O.) sealei*, *L. (O.) subcinctus*, (8) *Lycodon* (*Tetragonosoma*) ***effraenis*** plus (9) *gen. nov. 1* (*L. stormi*), (10) *gen. nov. 2* (*L. fasciolatus*, *L. kundui*, *L. laoensis*), and (11) *gen. nov. 3* (*butleri*, *cardamonensis*, *cavernicolus*, *davidi*, *fasciatus*, *gammiei*, *gibsonae*, *gongshan*, *liuchengchaoi*, *multifasciatus*, *multizonatus*, *obvelatus*, *ophiophagus*, *paucifasciatus*, *pictus*, *poyarkovi*, *ruhstrati*, *serratus*, *sidiki*, *synaptor*). The phylogenetic arrangement of those taxa is as follows: *Lepturophis*, *Haplonodon*, *Dryocalamus*, *gen. nov. 1*, *Tetragonosoma*, *gen. nov. 2*, *Cercaspis*, *Lycodon*, *gen. nov. 3*, *Dinodon* and *Ophites* with *Lepturophis* being the sister taxon to the remaining Lycodontini, *gen. nov. 1* being the sister group to the Lycodontini minus *Haplonodon*, *Tetragonosoma* being the sister taxon to *Lycodon* and *gen. nov. 2*, and *Ophites* being the sister group to *Dinodon* (Nawani *et al.*, 2021; Lyu *et al.* 2022; S. Liu *et al.*, 2023a; Shu *et al.*, 2024).

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Colubrinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Colubrini Oppel, 1811a

COULEUVRES – Cuvier (1796: 297)

COLUBRES – Latreille (1800: xxx)

COLUBRINI – Oppel (1811a: 378, 1811b: 50)

COLUBRI – Pallas (1811: 34)

COLUBRIA – Rafinesque (1814: 103)

COLUBRINIA – Rafinesque (1815: 77)

COLUBRINA – Schinz (1822: viii)

“COLUBÉRIENS” – Latreille (1825: 101, *nomen vulgare*)

COLUBERINI – Latreille (1825: 101)

COLUBROIDEI – Eichwald (1831: 172)

COLUBERIDAE – Swainson (1839: 346)

TELEOPHIDIA – Fitzinger (1843: 25)

COLUBROIDES – Agassiz (1844: 11)

COLUBRINE – Gray (1849: 2)

COLUBRINIA – Gray (1849: 35)

COLUBRIFORMES – Duméril (1853: 437)

“COLUBRIENS” – Duméril (1853: 455, *nomen vulgare*)

“CORYPHODONTIENS” – Duméril *et al.* (1854: 178, *nomen vulgare*)

CORYPHODONTIDAE – Hallowell (1856b: 241)

COLUBRIFORMES – Hallowell (1857a: 307)

ISODONTIDAE – Hallowell (1857a: 307)

SYNCRATERIDAE – Hallowell (1857a: 307)

CORYPHODONTA – Jan (1857: 44)

CORYPHODONTIDAE – Hallowell (1856b: 241)

COLUBRINAE – Günther (1858: 1)

COLUBRIDES – Strauch (1862: 52)

CORYPHODONTES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 30)

ISODONTES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 30)

COLUBRIDA – Strauch (1873: 36)

ACACOPHIDIA – Garman (1884: 11)

CORYPHODONTINA – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1606)

“COLUBRIDEOS” – R. Ihering (1934: 121, *nomen vulgare*)

COLUBROIDEA – Romer (1956: 573)

COLUBROIDAE – J. Murphy (2007: 4)

COLUBEROIDAE – Oguiura *et al.* (2010: 129)

PAN-COLUBROIDEA – Head *et al.* (2016: 4)

Type genus: *Coluber* Linnaeus, 1758: 216.

Type species of *Coluber*: *Coluber constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758: 216.

Generic content: *Coluber*, *Drymarchon*, *Drymoluber*, *Leptodrymus*, *Masticophis*, *Mastigodryas*, *Palusophis*, *Phrynonax*, *Phyllorhynchus*, *Rhinobothryum*, *Salvadora*, *Spilotes*, *Trimorphodon*.

Colubrinae *incertae sedis*: *Xenelaphis* *fide* Pyron *et al.* (2013) and J. Murphy (2024).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Colubridae and Colubroidea include Underwood (1967), McDowell (1975, 1987), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Rage (1984), Rieppel (1988), Ferrarezzi (1994a-b), Zaher (1999), Zaher *et al.* (2009), and Burbrink & Crother (2011).

(B) Revisions of the Colubrinae include *Coluber* (Ortenberger, 1928; Wilson, 1970c, 1978), *Drymarchon* (Amaral, 1930d; H. Smith, 1941b; Wüster *et al.*, 2001), *Drymoluber* (Lehr *et al.*, 2004), *Leptodrymus* (Bogert, 1947), *Masticophis* (Ortenberger, 1928; H. Smith, 1941a; Roze, 1953; Wilson, 1970a, 1973; Johnson, 1977; Grismer, 1990), *Mastigodryas* (L. Stuart, 1941; ICZN, 1975; M. Hernández & Rada, 1992; Montingelli, 2009), *Palusophis* (Montingelli *et al.*, 2019), *Phrynonax* (Amaral, 1930c), *Phyllorhynchus* (Klauber, 1935, 1940; McDiarmid & McCleary, 1993; Gardner & Mendelson, 2004; Cadle 2011), *Rhinobothryum* (Gomes de Arruda *et al.*, 2015; Turcios-Casco *et al.*, 2018), *Salvadora* (Bogert, 1939; H. Smith, 1939, 1941c; K. Schmidt, 1940; Hernández-Jiménez *et al.*, 2021), *Spilotes* (Sternfeld, 1920; Amaral, 1930b), and *Trimorphodon* (Klauber, 1928, 1940b; Taylor, 1939b; McDiarmid & Scott, 1970; Gehlbach, 1971; Scott & McDiarmid, 1984; LaDuc & Johnson, 2003; Devitt, 2006; Devitt *et al.*, 2008).

(C) The phylogenetic relationships of the Colubrinae and Colubrinae are not resolved. The Colubridae is recovered as sister to the Carphophiinae (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; B. Zhang & Huang, 2020), the Dipsadidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Figueroa, 2016), the Pseudoxenodontidae (Vidal *et al.*, 2007; Zaher *et al.*, 2009), or the Natricidae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Colubridae was first treated as a group by Cuvier (1796) and has been accorded subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily status.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Colubrini Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Sonorini Dowling, 1975a

STENOCEPHALIDAE – Hallowell (1856a: 237)

SONORINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

SONORINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 118)

Type genus: *Sonora* Baird & Girard, 1853: 117.

Type species of *Sonora*: *Sonora semiannulata* Baird & Girard, 1853: 117.

Generic content: *Conopsis*, *Ficimia*, *Geagras*, *Gyalopion*, *Pseudoficimia*, *Scolecophis*, *Sonora* [*Eosonora*, *Chilomeniscus*, *Chionactis*, *Procinura*, *Sonora*], *Stenorrhina*, *Sympholis*, *Tantilla*, *Tantillita*, *Yakacoatl*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Sonorini include Lieb *et al.* (1979 and Ferrarezzi (1994b).

(B) Checklists and revisions the Sonorini include Hardy (1975c), Holm (1980), Wilson (1999), Cox (2012), Cox *et al.* (2012), and Wilson & Mata-Silva (2015). Generic studies include *Chionactis* (Klauber, 1951; Blake, 1970; Cross, 1979), *Chilomeniscus* (Banta & Leviton, 1963; Grismer *et al.*, 2002), *Conopsis* (Taylor & Smith, 1942; Goyenechea, 1995; Goyenechea & Flores-Villela, 2006), *Ficimia* (Smith & Taylor, 1941; Hardy, 1975b, 1990; Badillo, 2009), *Geagras* (Wilson, 1987a), *Gyalopion* (Hardy, 1975a, 1976), *Pseudoficimia* (Hardy, 1972, 1973), *Sonora* (Cox *et al.*, 2012, 2018), *Scolecophis* (Wilson & Williams, 2002), *Tantilla* (Wilson & Meyer, 1971, 1981; Wilson, 1982a-b, 1987b; Wilson & Mena, 1980; Wilson & Mata-Silva, 2014, 2015; McCranie & Smith, 2017; Antúñez-Fonseca *et al.*, 2020; W. Azevedo *et al.*, 2021; Esqueda *et al.*, 2025a), *Tantillita* (Wilson, 1988), and *Yakacoatl* (Cisneros-Bernal *et al.*, 2025).

(C) The molecular analysis of Cox *et al.* (2018) recovered five clades (*Chilomeniscus*, *Chionactis*, *Eosonora*, *Procinura*, *Sonora*) but the authors decided to synonymize them as 15 species and five subgenera within *Sonora*. Some authors do not follow this arrangement. Hanson & Shedd (2025) continue to recognize *Chionactis* as distinct from *Sonora*.

(D) The Sonorini was first distinguished by Hallowell (1856a) and has been treated as a tribe and subfamily. *Tantilla* appears to consist of three or four evolutionary clades (North American, Mesoamerican, and South American; W. Azevedo *et al.*, 2021, 2024) that could be named separate genera if analysis of more taxa continues to support the phylogeny. In the meantime, Cox *et al.* (2018) recovered five clades within *Sonora* as the following subgenera: *Sonora* (*Sonora*) *episcopa*, *S. (S.) semiannulata*, and *S. (S.) taylora*; *Sonora* (*Chilomeniscus*) *cinctus*, *S. (Cl.) cinctus*, *S. (Cl.) fasciatus*, *S. (Cl.) punctatissimus*, *S. (Cl.) savage*, and *S. (Cl.) stramineus*; *Sonora* (*Chionactis*) *annulata*, *S. (Co.) occipitalis*, and *S. (Co.) palarostris*; *Sonora* (*Eosonora*) *michoacanensis* and *S. (E.) mutabilis*; *Sonora* (*Procinura*) *aemula* and *S. (P.) mosaueri*.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Archelaphini *tribus nov.*

ARCHELAPHINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Archelaphe* Schulz *et al.*, 2011: 276.

Type species of *Archelaphe*: *Coronella bella* Stanley, 1917: 84.

Generic content: *Archelaphe* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Archelaphini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies of *Archelaphe* include Schulz (1996, 2013), Orlov *et al.* (2010), and Schulz *et al.* (2011).

(C) The Archelaphini is sister to the Euprepiophiini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Mirza *et al.*, 2024), the Oreocryptophiini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), or the Elaphini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016).

(D) Although the sister-group relationship of *Archelaphe* on the colubrid tree varies considerably, it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and thus is accorded tribal status.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Coelognathini *tribus nov.*

COELOGNATHINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Coelognathus* Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Type species of *Coelognathus*: *Coluber radiatus* F. Boie, 1827: 536.

Generic content: *Coelognathus* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Coelognathini is a monophyletic clade consisting of a single genus.

(B) Generic studies of *Coelognathus* include Leviton (1979), Helfenberger (2001) and Utiger *et al.* (2002, 2005).

(C) The Coelognathini was recovered as sister to the Archelaphini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Mirza *et al.*, 2024), the Philothamnini + Dispholidini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a), the Gonyosomini (Burbrink & Lawson, 2007), the Gonyosomini + Lydodontini + Boiginae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016),

and sister to the Scaphiophiini (Utiger *et al.*, 2025; Zheng & Wiens, 2016). Morphologically, *Coelognathus* represents a primitive, basal lineage of Eurasian ratsnakes and racers and it should be accorded tribal status.

(D) Although the position of *Coelognathus* on the colubrid phylogeny varies, it is consistently recovered as a monophyletic taxon, thereby deserving tribal status. Helfenberger (2001) resurrected *Coelognathus* for the Indian/Philippine/Indonesia group of ratsnakes formerly placed in *Elaphe* based upon visceral anatomy. They appeared to be the sister group to the Gonyosomini and both groups were sister to the remaining Old World ratsnakes.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphinei Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Coronellini F. Boie, 1826

CORONELLAE – F. Boie (1826: 981)

CORONELLINA – Bonaparte (1845: 377)

CORONELLINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

CORONELLIDAE – Günther (1858: 22)

CORONELLINAE – Cope (1860: 297)

“COLUBRIDAE Group VIII” – Bogert (1940: 11)

Type genus: *Coronella* Laurenti, 1768: 84.

Type species of *Coronella*: *Coronella austriaca* Laurenti, 1768: 84.

Generic content: *Coronella*, *Oocatochus*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Coronellini in Podloucky *et al.* (2024).

(B) Generic studies include *Coronella* (Bruno, 1966; Spellerberg & Phelps, 1977; Dusej, 1993; Engelmann, 1993; Strijbosch & Gelder, 1993; Jablonski *et al.*, 2019b; Rijsewijk *et al.*, 2019; Podloucky *et al.*, 2024) and *Oocatochus* (Helfenberger, 2001; Utiger *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Schulz, 1996, 2013).

(C) The Coronellini was recovered as sister to the Lampropeltini (Burbrink & Lawson, 2007; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Mirza *et al.*, 2024), the Elaphini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), or the Zamenini (Salvi *et al.*, 2018).

(D) The Coronellini was described by F. Boie (1826), subsequently treated as a subtribe, subfamily and family.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphinei Jan, 1863b

Tribe Elaphini Jan, 1863b

“PLAGIODONTIENS” – Duméril (1853: 446, *nomen vulgare*)

DRYADIDAE – Günther (1858: 113)

ELAPHINAE – Jan (1863b: 60)

DRYADINA – Nicholson (1870: 45)

DRYADINAE – Boettger (1877: 9)

PLAGIODONTINA – C. Hoffmann, (1890: 1606)

ELAPHINI – Dowling (1990: 82)

ELAPHEINA – X. Chen *et al.* (2017: 216)

Type genus: *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833 in Wagler, 1828–1833: pl. 27 plus text. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 490 (ICZN, 1957).

Type species of *Elaphe*: *Coluber sauromates* Pallas, 1827: 42.

Generic content: *Elaphe* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Elaphis* Bonaparte (1831) is a *nomen nudum*, (2) *Elaphis* Bonaparte (1834 in 1832–1841) is a subjective synonym of *Elaphe* Fitzinger in Wagler (1833 in 1828–1833), and (3) *Plagiodon* Duméril (1853) is preoccupied in Amphibia. Günther's (1858) family Dryadidae, with type genus *Herpetodryas* Schlegel (1837), appears not to be based upon a snake but arbitrarily composed. Descriptions of the Elaphini include Schulz (1996, 2013), Helfenberger (2001), and Utiger *et al.* (2002).

(B) Revisions of the Elaphini include Helfenberger (1989, 2001), Staszko & Walls (1994), Schulz (1996, 2013), Utiger *et al.* (2002, 2005), and Messenger (2021). Generic studies of *Elaphe* include Gomille (2002), Jablonski *et al.* (2019a, 2023) and Qi *et al.* (2021).

(C) The Elaphini is sister to the Lampropeltini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Coronellini (Burbrink & Lawson, 2007; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Mirza *et al.*, 2024), the Orthriophiini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), or the Zamenini + Lampropeltini (Salvi *et al.*, 2018).

(D) The Elaphini was first recognized by Duméril (1853) and accorded status as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily and family.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphineae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Euprepiophiini X. Chen *et al.*, 2017

EUPREPIOPHINA X. Chen *et al.* (2017: 216)

Type genus: *Euprepiophis* Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Type species of *Euprepiophis*: *Coluber constrictus* H. Boie, 1826: 211.

Generic content: *Euprepiophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Euprepiophiini in X. Chen (2017).

(B) Generic studies of *Euprepiophis* include (Helfenberger, 2001; Utiger *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Schulz, 1996, 2013; Messenger, 2021).

(C) *Euprepiophis* was recognized as a monophyletic clade, the basal sister group to all ratsnakes, by Utiger *et al.* (2002: Figs. 3, 5). The Euprepiophiini is retrieved as the sister group to the Oreocryptophiini (Burbrink & Lawson, 2007; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Mirza *et al.*, 2024) and the Orthriophiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphineae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Lampropeltini Dowling, 1975a

PITUOPHINAE – Jan 1863b: 58)

LAMPROPELTINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

LAMPROPELTINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 118)

LAMPROPELTIINI – Ferrarezzi (1994b: 89)

Type genus of *Lampropeltini*: *Lampropeltis* Fitzinger, 1843: 25.

Type species: *Coluber getulus* Linnaeus, 1766: 382.

Generic content: *Arizona*, *Bogertophis*, *Cemophora*, *Lampropeltis*, *Pantherophis*, *Pituophis*, *Pseudelaphe*, *Rhinocheilus*, *Senticolis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Lampropeltini include Lieb *et al.* (1979) and Ferrarezzi (1994b).

(B) The Lampropeltini was revised by Keogh (1996) and Rodríguez-Robles & Jesús-Escobar (1999). Generic studies include *Arizona* (Klauber, 1946), *Bogertophis* (R.M. Price, 1990; Rhoads, 2008), *Cemophora* (K. Williams & Wilson, 1967), *Lampropeltis* (Blanchard, 1921; Blaney, 1973, 1977; K. Williams, 1978, 1988; Dowling, 1990; Rodríguez-Robles *et al.*, 1999; Hubbs, 2004; Bryson *et al.*, 2007; Merker & Merker, 2023), *Pantherophis* (Dowling, 1951; Schulz, 1996), *Pituophis* (Stull, 1940; Klauber, 1947; Rodríguez-Robles & Jesús-Escobar, 2000; J. Burger & Zappalorti, 2011; Hirschhorn & Skubowius, 2011), *Pseudelaphe* (Heimes, 2016), *Rhinocheilus* (Klauber, 1941), and *Senticolis* (R.M. Price, 1991).

(C) The Lampropeltini is universally positioned as the crown clade of the ratsnakes, whose sister taxon is the Coronellini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Mirza *et al.*, 2024) the Elaphini (Utiger *et al.*, 2002; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), or the Coronellini (Salvi *et al.*, 2018).

(D) The Lampropeltini was first acknowledged by Jan (1863) and has attained a tribe or subfamily rank. The Pituophinae Jan (1863b) antedates the Lampropeltini Dowling (1975a) but under Art.23.9.2 Pituophinae is a *nomen oblitum* and Lampropeltini is a *nomen protectum*. However, all molecular analyses show the Lampropeltini comprised of two clades, one with *Pantherophis* and *Pituophis* and the other with the remaining genera so at some point, if desirable, two tribes could be recognized as the Lampropeltini and Pituophiini.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphineae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Oreocryptophiini X. Chen *et al.*, 2017

OREOCRYPTOPHINA – X. Chen *et al.* (2017: 216)

Type genus: *Oreocryptophis* Utiger *et al.*, 2005: 52.

Type species of *Oreocryptophis*: *Coluber porphyraceus* Cantor, 1839: 51.

Generic content: *Oreocryptophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Oreocryptophiini in X. Chen (2017).

(B) Generic studies of *Oreocryptophis* include Schulz (1996, 2013), Helfenberger (2001), Utiger *et al.* (2002, 2005), and P. Wang *et al.* (2019).

(C) The Oreocryptophiini was recently established by X. Chen *et al.* (2017). It was first recovered as sister group to the Elaphini + Lampropeltini (Utiger *et al.*, 2002). Since that time it has been placed as the sister to the Zamenini (Burbink & Lawson, 2007; Mirza *et al.*, 2024), the Orthriophiini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Zaher *et al.*, 2016), the Euprepiophiini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), and the Archelaphini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016).

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphineae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Orthriophiini *tribus nov.*

ORTHRIOPHIINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Orthriophis* Utiger *et al.*, 2002: 110.

Type species of *Orthriophis*: *Elaphe taeniurus* Cope, 1861c: 565.

Generic content: *Orthriophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Orthriophiini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies of the Orthriophiini include Helfengerger (2001), Utiger *et al.* (2002, 2005), Schulz (1996, 2013), and Messenger (2021).

(C) The Orthriophiini is sister to the Zamenini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the Elaphini (Burbrink & Lawson, 2007; Mirza *et al.*, 2024).

(D) Although placement of *Orthriophis* on the colubrid phylogeny varies, it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Elaphineae Oppel, 1811a

Tribe Zamenini *tribus nov.*

ZAMENINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: Wagler, 1830:188.

Type species of *Zamenis*: *Natrix longissima* Laurenti, 1768: 74.

Generic content: *Zamenis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Zamenini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies of *Zamenis* include Helfenberger (2001), Utiger *et al.* (2002, 2005), and Salvi *et al.* (2018).

(C) The Zamenini is recovered as a monophyletic clade (including “*Rhinechis*” *scalaris*) that is sister to the Elaphini (Helfenberger, 2001; Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2106), the Coronellini (Utiger *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Salvi *et al.*, 2018; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), and the Orthriophiini (Mirza *et al.*, 2024). In the latter study, *Rhinechis scalaris* was recovered as sister to the Lampropeltini, polyphyletic with respect to *Zamenis*.

(D) The sister-group relationships of *Zamenis* are variable on the colubrid tree, but it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and thus deserves tribal status.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Leptophiineae *infrafam. nov.*

Tribe Leptophiini *tribus nov.*

DENDROPHIDAE – F. Boie (1826: 982)

DENDROPHILINA – Bonaparte (1838b: 124)

DENDROPHILINA – Bonaparte (1840a: 393)

DENDROPHE – Fitzinger (1843: 26)

DENDROPHIDINA – Bonaparte (1845: 378)

DENDROPHINA – Bonaparte (1850: 3)

HERPETODRYINA – Bonaparte (1850: 3)

HERPETOTDRYINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

HERPETODRYINAE – Jan (1863b: 80)

DENDROPHINAE – Jan (1863b: 84)

DENDROPHIDES – W. Peters (1882: 128)

LEPTOPHIINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Leptophis* Bell, 1825: 328. Official Generic Name *fide* Opinion 524 (ICZN, 1958).

Type species of *Leptophis*: *Coluber ahaetulla* Linnaeus, 1758: 225.

Generic content: *Cercophis*, *Chironius*, *Dendrophidion*, *Drymobius*, *Leptophis*, *Opheodrys* [*Liochlorophis*, *Opheodrys*], *Oxybelis*, *Symphimus*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Leptophiini is a monophyletic clade consisting of eight recognized genera. The following genera were the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Dendrophis* H. Boie in F. Boie (1827) is a synonym of *Leptophis* Link (1807) and a rejected name no. 1204 (ICZN, 1958), and (2) *Herpetodryas* Schlegel (1837) is a substitution name for *Erpetodryas* H. Boie in Fitzinger (1826). Descriptions of the Leptophiini include Dunn (1944a) and Dixon *et al.* (1995). See Bernal & Dubois (2023) for *Chironius* nomenclature.

(B) Generic studies of the Leptophiini include *Cercophis* (Hoogmoed, 1977, 1983; Cunha & Nascimento, 1982a; Hoogmoed *et al.*, 2019), *Chironius* (Wiest, 1978; Abuys, 1982; Cunha & Nascimento, 1982b, 1983a; Dixon *et al.*, 1995; Hollis, 2006; Klaczko *et al.*, 2010, 2014; Hamdan & Fernandes, 2015; Hamdan *et al.*, 2017; Entiauspe-Neto *et al.*, 2020; Jadin *et al.*, 2024; Sudré *et al.*, 2024), *Dendrophidion* (Lieb, 1988; Cadle, 2010, 2012a-b), *Drymobius* (H. Smith 1942d; Wilson, 1970b, 1975), *Leptophis* (Oliver, 1942, 1948; Mertens, 1973; Albuquerque & McDiarmid, 2010; Albuquerque *et al.*, 2025), *Liochlorophis* (Oldham & Smith, 1991; Walley, 2003), *Opheodrys* (Grobman, 1941, 1984; Rittmeyer *et al.*, 2021), *Oxybelis* (Keiser, 1974; Jadin *et al.*, 2020; Torres-Carvajal *et al.*, 2021; Rivas *et al.*, 2024), and *Symphimus* (Rossman & Schaefer, 1974).

(C) The Leptophiini is sister to the Sonorini (Mirza *et al.*, 2024) or the Colubriini + Sonorini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). Pyron *et al.* (2013a) found the Leptophiini to be the polyphyletic sister to the Sonorini.

(D) Although placement of the Leptophiini varies on the colubrid tree, it usually is recovered as a monophyletic lineage and thus warrants tribal status. *Cercophis* was first considered a member of the Colubridae (Hoogmoed, 1997) then later the Dipsadinae (Hoogmoed *et al.*, 2019) but it shares no morphological characters with the Dipsadinae. It bears a resemblance to African *Philothamnus* but most closely resembles Neotropical *Leptophis* so until molecular data is available I refer *Cercophis* to the Leptophiini.

Virtually all molecular studies have found *Opheodrys aestivus* and *Liochlorophis vernalis* to be sister taxa (Rittmeyer *et al.*, 2021). What supports separate recognition is the morphology and anatomy of these two species, which could hardly differ more from one another other than being green snakes (Rossman & Schaefer, 1974; Oldham & Smith, 1991; Walley, 2003). Following are some relevant differences between the two taxa (*O. aestivus* first, followed parenthetically by *L. vernalis*): midbody scale rows 17 (vs. 15), scale row formula 17/19-17-15 (vs. 15-15-15), posterior scale row reduction yes (vs. no), carination keeled (vs. smooth), apical scale pits paired (vs. single), subcaudals 105–161 (vs. 59–102), nasal shield entire (vs. semidivided), frontal/rostral proportion 74% (vs. 58%), overlap of all dentition counts but mean is higher in *Opheodrys* than *Liochlorophis* (maxilla 19–25 vs. 15–21, palatine 12–17 vs. 9–15, pterygoid 14–20 vs. 11–17, dentary 21–29 vs. 15–24), umbilicus-vent interval 15.3% ventrals (vs. 12.0–13.9% ventrals), hemipenis short with large spines, fringed calyces, and lacking nude apex (vs. elongate, small spines, smooth-edged calyces, and nude apical region), three intrinsic integumentary muscles (*M. scutales trapezoidales*, *M. s. ovals*, *M. s. triangulari*) present (vs. absent), post-depositional egg development 44–67 days (vs. 4–23), trachea length 18% SVL (vs. 23–24% SVL), number of tracheal cartilages 49 (vs. 64–71), tracheal entry terminal (vs. subterminal), heart posterior tip 19% SVL (vs. 25–26% SVL), liver length (both lobes) 73% SVL (vs. 63–65% SVL), and mainly semiarboreal (vs. terrestrial). Pinou (1991a-b) found differences in the microdermatoglyphic, chromosomal and biochemical data of *Opheodrys* and *Liochlorophis*. The recognition of *Liochlorophis* as a subgenus seems a sensible compromise, thusly: *Opheodrys* (*Opheodrys*) *aestivus*; *Opheodrys* (*Liochlorophis*) *vernalis*.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Oligodontinei J. Müller, 1832

Tribe Oligodontini J. Müller, 1832

OLIGODONTA – J. Müller (1832: 270)

OLIGODONTIDAE – Günther (1864: 205)

OLIGORITIDAE [sic] – Higgins (1873: 28)

OLIGODONTIDEN – F. Werner (1890: 57)

OLIGODONTINAE – Cope (1893: 480)

OLIGODONTINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

OLIGODONINI – Hoser (2012e: 17, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Oligodon* H. Boie in Fitzinger, 1826: 30.

Type species of *Oligodon*: *Oligodon bitorquatus* F. Boie, 1827: 519.

Generic content: *Oligodon* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Oligodontini include Wall (1923), Lieb et al. (1979), and Green (2010).

(B) Revisions of the Oligodontini include Green (2010) and J. Lee *et al.* (2024). Generic studies of *Oligodon* include Wall (1923), Leviton (1963), Wagner (1975), David *et al.* (2008a-b, 2011b, 2012), Tillack & Günther (2009), Green (2010), Green *et al.* (2010), David & Vogel (2012), Neang *et al.* (2012), Vassilieva *et al.* (2013), Vassilieva, A. (2015), S. Nguyen *et al.* (2016, 2017a, 2022), Pauwels *et al.* (2017, 2021, 2025), Sumontha *et al.* (2017), H. Nguyen *et al.* (2020), Amarasinghe *et al.* (2021), Mirza *et al.* (2021), Qian *et al.* (2021), Bandara *et al.* (2022), A. Das *et al.* (2022), Patel *et al.* (2022), Yushehenko *et al.* (2023), Pawangkhanant *et al.* (2024), Jiang *et al.*, 2025; and J. Lee (2026).

(C) The position of the Oligodontini is quite variable along the phylogenetic tree as sister to the Ptyasini (Mirza *et al.*, 2024), the Colubrinae minus Boigini + Ahaetullini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013b), the Leptophiini + Colubriini + Sonorini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Philothamninae + Dispholidini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), and the Colubriini + Philothamnini (Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Oligodontini was recognized by J. Müller (1832), accorded rank of Tribe, subfamily and family. The molecular phylogeny of J. Lee *et al.* (2024) recovered eight divergent clades within the tribe.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Philothamnini Bourgeois, 1968

Tribe Dispholidini Bourgeois, 1968

“COLUBRIDAE Group X” – Bogert (1940: 12)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XV” – Bogert (1940: 12)

DISPHOLIDINAE – Bourgeois (1968: 109)

Type genus: *Dispholidus* Duvernoy, 1832: 150.

Type species of *Dispholidus*: *Bucephalus typus* A. Smith, 1828: 2.

Generic content: *Dispholidus*, *Rhamnophis*, *Thelotornis*, *Thrasops*, *Xyelodontophis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Dispholidini include Bourgeois (1968) and Lieb et al. (1979).

(B) Revision of the Dispholidini include Eimermacher (2007, 2012) and Broadley & Wallach (2002). Generic revisions include *Dispholidus* (Laurent, 1955), *Rhamnophis* (Chippaux & Jackson, 2019; Trape, 2023), *Thelotornis* (Derleyn, 1978; Broadley, 2001), *Thrasops* (Derleyn, 1977), and *Xyelodontophis* (Broadley & Wallach, 2002).

(C) The Dispholidini consistently resolves as the sister group to the Philothamnini (Eimermacher, 2012; Pyrone *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Mirza *et al.*, 2024).

(D) The Dispholidini was first envisioned by Bogert (1940) and was treated as a subfamily.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Philothamnini Bourgeois, 1968

Tribe Philothamnini Bourgeois, 1968

“OXYCÉPHALIENS” – Duméril (1853: 487, *nomen vulgare*)

OXYCEPHALIDAE – Hallowell (1856a: 237)

OXYCEPHALA – Troschel (1861: 343)

OXYCEPHALI – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 39)

“COLUBRIDAE Group IX” – Bogert (1940: 11)

PHILOTHAMNINAE – Bourgeois (1968: 55)

PHILOTHAMNINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

Type genus: *Philothamnus* A. Smith, 1847 in 1838–1849: pl. 59 and text.

Type species of *Philothamnus*: *Dendrophis semivariegatus* A. Smith, 1847 in 1838–1849: pls. 59 and text.

Generic content: *Hapsidophrys*, *Philothamnus* [*Chlorophis*, *Philothamnus*].

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Philothamnini include Bourgeois (1968), Lieb et al. (1979), and Ferrarezzi (1994b). See Denzer (2023) for *Hapsidophrys* nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Philothamnini include Loveridge (1958c), Broadley (1966c, 2002), Jesus et al. (2009), Branch et al. (2019), and Engelbrecht et al. (2019, 2021). Generic studies include *Hapsidophrys* (Jesus et al., 2009) and *Philothamnus* (Loveridge, 1958c; Bocage, 1882; Broadley, 1966c, 2011; Hughes, 1985; Trape & Baldé, 2014; T. Nielsen et al., 2021; Greenbaum et al., 2023; Madsen, 2025).

(C) The Philothamnini is a sister taxon to the Dispholidini (Jesus et al., 2009; Pyron et al., 2013a; Figueroa et al., 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher et al., 2019).

(D) The Philothamnini was first envisioned by Duméril (1853) and has attained tribe, subfamily and family status. The molecular phylogeny of Engelbrecht et al. (2019) substantiated the presence of two sister clades within *Philothamnus*, one for which the name *Chlorophis* Hallowell (1857b) is available and is resurrected as a subgenus (*Philothamnus* (*Chlorophis*) *battersbyi*, *P. (C.) belli*, *P. (C.) bequaerti*, *P. (C.) bocagii*, *P. (C.) brunneus*, *P. (C.) carinatus*, *P. (C.) chifunderai*, *P. (C.) heterodermus*, *P. (C.) heterolepidotus*, *P. (C.) hoplogaster*, *P. (C.) hughesi*, *P. (C.) irregularis*, *P. (C.) macrops*, *P. (C.) mayombensis*, *P. (C.) pobeguini*, *P. (C.) ruandae*), and the other for *Philothamnus* sensu stricto (*Philothamnus* (*P.*) *angolensis*, *P. (P.) dorsalis*, *P. (P.) girardi*, *P. (P.) loveridgei*, *P. (P.) natalensis*, *P. (P.) nitidus*, *P. (P.) occidentalis*, *P. (P.) ornatus*, *P. (P.) punctatus*, *P. (P.) semivariegatus*, *P. (P.) smithi*, *P. (P.) thomensis*).

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Philothamnini Bourgeois, 1968

Tribe Platycepsini *tribus nov.*

ACONTIOPHIDAE – Günther (1875: 232)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XI” – Bogert (1940: 12)

“COLUBRIDAE Group XIV” – Bogert (1940: 12, *partim*)

CHRISMAXWELLIINI – Hoser (2013g: 28, *nomen ignominia*)

SCAPHIOPHINI – Meirte (1992: 102)

PLATYCEPSINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Platyceps* Blyth (1860: 114).

Type species of *Platyceps*: *Platyceps ventromaculatus* Gray (1834 in Gray & Hardwicke, 1830–1835).

Generic content: *Aeluroglena*, *Bamanophis*, *Dolichophis*, *Eirenis* [*Eirenis*, *Eoseirenis*, *Pediophis*, *Pseudocyclophis*], *Hemerophis*, *Hierophis*, *Lytorhynchus*, *Macroprotodon*, *Meizodon*, *Mopanveldophis*, *Muhtarophis*, *Orientocoluber*, *Persiophis*, *Platyceps*, *Rhynchocalamus*, *Spalerosophis*, *Wallaceophis*, *Wallophis*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: *Acontiophis* Günther (1875) is a junior synonym of *Lytorhynchus* W. Peters (1862). Description of the *Platycepsini* in Schätti (1986, 1987), Broadley (1994), and Mezzasalma *et al.* (2015).

(B) Revisions of the *Platycepsini* include Schätti (1986, 1987). Generic studies of the *Platycepsini* include *Aeluroglena* (Bogert, 1940, Parker, 1949), *Bamanophis* (Schätti & Trape, 2008), *Dolichophis* (Javorčík *et al.*, 2024), *Eirenis* (Nagy *et al.*, 2003a; Shwayat *et al.*, 2009; Mahlow *et al.*, 2013; Akbarpour *et al.*, 2020), *Hemerophis* (Schätti & Utiger, 2001), *Hierophis* (Schätti, 1988a; Nagy *et al.*, 2002; Mezzasalma *et al.*, 2015), *Lytorhynchus* (Leviton & Anderson, 1970; Alshammari *et al.*, 2021; Moradi *et al.*, 2023), *Macroprotodon* (Wade, 1988, 2001; Busack & McCoy, 1990; Carranza *et al.*, 2004), *Meizodon* (Schätti, 1985), *Mopanveldophis* (Broadley & Schätti, 2000), *Muhtarophis* (Olgun *et al.*, 2007; Avcı *et al.*, 2015), *Orientocoluber* (Kharin, 2011), *Persiophis* (Rajabizadeh *et al.*, 2020), *Platyceps* (Wilson, 1967; Schätti, 1988b; Schätti & Charvet, 2003; Schätti & McCarthy, 2004; Schätti *et al.*, 2014, 2024; Sinaiko *et al.*, 2018, S. Das *et al.*, 2019), *Rhynchocalamus* (Smíd *et al.*, 2015; Tamar *et al.*, 2016; Fathinia *et al.*, 2017), *Scaphiophis* (Broadley, 1994), *Spalerosophis* (ICZN, 1966; Yadollahvandmiandoab *et al.*, 2023), *Wallaceophis* (Mirza *et al.*, 2016; Vyas *et al.*, 2019), and *Wallophis* (Patel *et al.*, 2015; Mirza & Patel, 2017; Parmar, 2019).

(C) The *Platycepsini* is sister to the *Philothamnini* + *Dispholidini* *vide* Pyron *et al.* (2013a), Figueroa *et al.* (2016), and Zaher *et al.* (2016) but sister to the *Coelognathini* *vide* Zheng & Wiens (2016).

(D) The *Platycepsini* was established by Günther (1875) and accorded ranking of tribe and family. Based on Nagy *et al.* (2003a) and Mahlow *et al.* (2013) four clades of *Eirenis* are recognized as subgenera, thusly: *Eirenis* (*Eirenis*) *aurolineatus* and *E. (E.) modestus*; *Eirenis* (*Eoseirenis*) *decemlineatus*; *Eirenis* (*Pediophis*) *africanus*, *E. (P.) barani*, *E. (P.) collaris*, *E. (P.) coronella*, *E. (P.) coronelloides*, *E. (P.) eiselti*, *E. (P.) hakkariensis*, *E. (P.) kermanensis*, *E. (P.) levantinus*, *E. (P.) lineomaculatus*, *E. (P.) medus*, *E. (P.) punctatolineatus*, *E. (P.) rafsanjanicus*, *E. (P.) rechingeri*, *E. (P.) rothii*, *E. (P.) thospitis* and *E. (P.) yassujicus*; *Eirenis* (*Pseudocyclophis*) *angusticeps*, *E. (P.) mcmahoni*, *E. (P.) nigrofasciatus*, *E. (P.) occidentalis*, *E. (P.) persicus* and *E. (P.) walteri*.

Family Colubridae Oppel, 1811a

Subfamily Colubrinae Oppel, 1811a

Infrafamily Ptyasini *infrafam. nov.*

Tribe Ptyasini *tribus nov.*

ROSSNOLANIINI – Hoser (2013h: 38, *nomen ignominia*)

PTYASINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Ptyas* Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Type species of *Ptyas*: *Coluber mucosus* Linnaeus, 1758: 226.

Generic content: *Gongylosoma*, *Liopeltis*, *Ptyas* [*Cyclophiops*, *Ptyas*, *Zaocys*].

Comments. (A) The tribe Ptyasini is a monophyletic clade consisting of three or four recognized genera. See Dubois & David (2020) for *Ptyas* nomenclature.

(B) Revision of the Ptyasini includes Mirza *et al.* (2024a). Generic studies include *Gongylosoma* (Lalremsanga *et al.*, 2022), *Liopeltis* (Leviton, 1964a; Poyarkov *et al.*, 2019; Som *et al.*, 2020), and *Ptyas* (Leviton, 1983; Dutta, 2005; Kurniawan *et al.*, 2019); S. Nguyen *et al.*, 2024a).

(C) Zaher *et al.* (2019) recovered *Ptyas* as sister group to the (((Oligodontini) (Leptophiini) (Colubriini) Sonorini))). Pyron *et al.* (2013a) found *Ptyas* to be the sister taxon to the (((Colubriini + Leptophiini + Sonorini) (Lycodontini) + (Coronellini + Elaphini + Lampropeltini))). Zheng & Wiens (2016) found *Ptyas* to be sister to the *Philothamnini* + *Dispholidini*. Figueroa *et al.* (2016) recovered the Ptyasini as sister to the *Leptophiini* + *Sonorini*.

Most recently, Mirza *et al.* (2024) recovered *Ptyas* as the sister to *Gongylosoma* + *Liopeltis* with *Oligodon* the sister to the other three genera. DNA data are lacking for *Xenelaphis* but based upon morphology it appears closest to *Ptyas* or *Coelognathus*.

(D) The Ptyasini, whether consisting of one, two or three clades, is a monophyletic group that warrants tribal status. The composition of this tribe is controversial. *Ptyas korros* and *P. mucosa* formed the original content of this genus. In addition to *Gongylosoma* and *Liopeltis*, *Ptyas* presently incorporates the previously recognized genera *Cyclophiops* and *Zaocys*. Future studies with sampling of more species may divide this heterogeneous group again. It is clear from the phylogeny of Mirza *et al.* (2024) that two monophyletic clades comprise (1) *Ptyas* and (2) *Liopeltis* + *Gongylophis*. J. Li *et al.* (2020) recovered three clades consisting of (*Liopeltis* (*Ptyas*, *Cyclophiops*)), with *Ptyas* containing only *P. korros* and *P. mucosa* and the other “*Ptyas*” included in *Cyclophiops*. Three subgenera are recognized in the Ptyasini: *Ptyas* (*Ptyas*) *korros* and *P. (P.) mucosa*; *Ptyas* (*Cyclophiops*) *bachmaensis*, *P. (C.) doriae*, *P. (C.) hamptoni*, *P. (C.) herminae*, *P. (C.) major*, *P. (C.) multicincta* and *P. (C.) semicarinata*; *Ptyas* (*Zaocys*) *carinata*, *P. (Z.) dhumnades*, *P. (Z.) dipsas*, *P. (Z.) fusca*, *P. (Z.) luzonensis*, and *P. (Z.) nigromarginata*.

Family Grayiidae Dowling, 1967

PAPILLATI – Cope (1894: 841)

“COLUBRIDAE Group V” – Bogert (1940: 11) part

GRAYINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

GRAYINI – Meirte (1992: 102)

GRAYIINAE – Vidal *et al.* (2007b: 185)

GRAYIINAE – Nagy *et al.* (2005: 223)

GRAYINAE – Pyron & Burbrink (2012: 168)

GRAYIIDAE – Savage & McDiarmid (2017: 35)

GRAYIIDAE – Zaher *et al.* (2019: 42)

Type genus: *Grayia* Günther, 1858: 50.

Type species of *Grayia*: *Coluber smythii* Leach in Tuckey, 1818: 409.

Generic content: *Grayia* [*Grayia*, *Xenurophis*] (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Grayiidae in Chaney *et al.* (2024). R. Lawson *et al.* (2005), Nagy *et al.* (2005) and Vidal *et al.* (2007) discovered that *Grayia* was strongly supported as the sister group to the Colubridae and they proposed a new subfamily Grayiinae. However, the tribal name Grayinae was earlier proposed by Dowling (1967). (B) Revisions of the Grayiidae include Chaney (2023) and Chaney *et al.* (2024). Generic studies of *Grayia* include (Boulenger, 1909).

(C) *Grayia* was recovered as sister to the Colubridae (Pinou *et al.*, 2004; R. Lawson *et al.*, 2005; Roberts *et al.*, 2024b) and Natricinae (Huang *et al.*, 2009). Pyron *et al.* (2013a) and Zheng & Wiens (2016) placed the Sibynophiinae as sister to the Grayiinae + Ahaetullini, Figueroa *et al.* (2016) recovered the Grayiini as sister taxon to the Calamariidae + Ahaetullini, and Zaher *et al.* (2019) found the Grayiinae as sister to the Ahaetullini.

(D) The Grayiidae was first proposed by Cope (1894), subsequently viewed as a tribe or subfamily. Chaney *et al.* (2024) recognized two subgenera within *Grayia*: *Grayia* (*Grayia*) *obscura*, *G. (G.) ornata*, and *G. (G.) smythii*; *Grayia* (*Xenurophis*) *caesar* and *G. (X.) tholloni*.

Family Sibynophiidae Dunn, 1928

Subfamily Scaphiodontophiinae Pyron *et al.*, 2011

SCAPHIODONTOPHIINAE – Pyron *et al.* (2011: 341)

SCAPHIODONTOPHIINI – X. Chen *et al.* (2013: 249)

Type genus: *Scaphiodontophis* Taylor & Smith, 1943: 302.

Type species of *Scaphiodontophis*: *Enicognathus annulatus* Duméril *et al.*, 1854a: 335.

Generic content: *Scaphiodontophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Scaphiodontophiinae in Pyron *et al.* (2011).

(B) Generic studies of *Scaphiodontophis* include Taylor & Smith (1943), H. Smith *et al.* (1986b), and Savage & Slowinski (1996).

(C) The Scaphiodontophiinae is sister to the Sibynophiinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Scaphiodontophiinae was recently recognized by Pyron *et al.* (2011), ranking as a tribe or subfamily.

Family Sibynophiidae Dunn, 1928

Subfamily Sibynophiinae Dunn, 1928

SIBYNOPHIINAE – Dunn (1928: 20)

“COLUBRINAE – Group 5” M. Smith (1943: 138)

SIBYNOPHIINAE – Goin & Goin (1962: 301)

SIBYNOPHIINI – Ferrarezzi (1994b: 90)

SIBYNOPHIIDAE – Zaher *et al.* (2012: 147)

Type genus: *Sibynophis* Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Type species of *Sibynophis*: *Coluber geminatus* H. Boie, 1826: 211.

Generic content: *Colubroelaps*, *Sibynophis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of Sibynophiinae include Underwood (1967), Morgan (1973), Lieb *et al.* (1979), and Ferrarezzi (1994b). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Sibynophiinae include Morgan (1973) and X. Chen *et al.* (2013). Generic studies include *Colubroelaps* (Poyarkov *et al.*, 2024) and *Sibynophis* (Leviton & Musterman, 1956; Leviton (1964a; Zaher *et al.*, 2012; P. Guo *et al.*, 2023; Nguyen & Vogel, 2025b).

(C) The Sibynophiidae holds a basal position, either as the sister group to the Colubrinae (Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Roberts *et al.*, 2024b) or the Natricidae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Takeuchi *et al.*, 2018). Zheng & Wiens (2016) recovered the Sibynophiidae as sister to the Grayiidae + Ahaetullini whereas the Zaher *et al.* (2019) phylogeny incorporated Sibynophiidae + Calamariidae + Grayiidae + Ahaetullini.

(D) The Sibynophiinae was created by Dunn (1928) and has been accorded tribe, subfamily and family status. *Sibynophis* and *Scaphiodontophis* are known to be related on morphological (Taylor & Smith, 1943; Ferrarezzi, 1994b) and molecular data (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). Pyron *et al.* (2011) erected the Scaphiodontophiinae for the genus *Scaphiodontophis* but did not compare *Sibynophis* in their study. Both the genus of *Sibynophis* Fitzinger, 1843 and subfamily Sibynophiinae Dunn, 1928 have precedence over *Scaphiodontophis* Taylor & Smith, 1943 and Scaphiodontophiinae Pyron *et al.*, 2011.

Superfamily Dipsadoidea Bonaparte, 1841

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Carphophiinae Zaher *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Carphophiini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

HETERODONTIDAE – Bonaparte (1845: 378)

HETERODONTINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

CALYCVLATI – Cope (1894: 840)

HETERODONTINAE – Rossman & Wilson (1965: 284)

HETERODONTINI – Wallach (1998a: 228)

CARPHOPHIINAE – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 140)

CARPHOPHINAE – Daza (2010: 32)

Type genus: *Carphophis* Gervais in d'Orbigny, 1843: 191.

Type species of *Carphophis*: *Coluber amoenus* Say, 1825: 237.

Generic content: *Carphophis*, *Contia*, *Diadophis*, *Farancia*, *Heterodon*.

Comments. (A) Heterodontidae Bonaparte (1845) is preoccupied by the fish family Heterodontidae Gray (1851), based on the genus *Heterodontus* Blainville (1816). If one wanted to retain the tribal name based on *Heterodon*, the most diverse and widely known genus, the name Heterodonini could be employed. Descriptions of the Carphophiini in H. Smith (1964), Pinou *et al.* (2004) and Zaher *et al.* (2009: 140).

(B) Generic studies include *Carphophis* (D. Clark, 1968, 1970; C. Ernst *et al.*, 2003), *Contia* (Leonard & Ovaska, 1998; Feldman & Hoyer, 2010), *Diadophis* (Blanchard, 1942; Fitch, 1975; Hibbitts, 1994; Fontanella *et al.*, 2008; Fontanella, 2009), *Farancia* (H. Smith, 1938; Neill, 1964; Mitchell, 1982), and *Heterodon* (Edgren, 1952a-b; Eckerman, 1996; Berry, 2012).

(C) The Carphophiinae is sister to the Dipsadidae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zhang & Huang, 2020) or the Dipsadidae minus *Thermophis* (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2016). Pinou *et al.* (2004) recovered *Heterodon* as polyphyletic with the other Carphophiinae.

(D) The Carphophiinae was first described by Bonaparte (1845) and has ranked as a tribe, subfamily and family. Grazziotón's (2012) proposal of the Carphophiinae as a new subfamily is preoccupied by that of Zaher *et al.* (2009).

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Carphophiinae Zaher *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Thermophiini Pyron *et al.*, 2013a

THERMOPHIINI – Pyron *et al.* (2013a: 39)

THERMOPHIIDAE – Hoser (2013c: 11, *nomen ignominia*)

THERMOPHIINAE – Hoser (2013c: 11, *nomen ignominia*)

Type genus: *Thermophis* Malnate, 1953: 92.

Type species of *Thermophis*: *Tropidonotus baileyi* Wall, 1907: 617.

Generic content: *Stichophanes*, *Thermophis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Thermophiini include P. Guo *et al.* (2009) and Hofman *et al.* (2015).

(B) Revisions of the Thermophiini include Sun *et al.* (2011) and Peng *et al.* (2014). Generic studies of *Thermophis* include (Dorge *et al.*, 2007; P. Guo *et al.*, 2008a, 2009; S. Huang *et al.*, 2009; He *et al.*, 2010; Sun *et al.*, 2011; Peng *et al.*, 2014; S. Hofmann *et al.*, 2015).

(C) The Thermophiini is the sister to the Carphophiinae and the basal sister taxon to the Dipsadidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Peng *et al.*, 2014; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2016; Prada-Quiroga *et al.*, 2026).

(D) The Thermophiini was recently proposed by Pyron *et al.* (2013a), subsequently with tribe, subfamily and family status. Placement of *Thermophis* on the dipsadid tree is invariable, forming a monophyletic lineage that is deserving of tribal status.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Dipsadinei Bonaparte., 1841

Tribe Cryophiini *tribus nov.*

CRYOPHIINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Cryophis* Bogert & Duellman, 1963: 2.

Type species of *Cryophis*: *Cryophis hallbergi* Bogert & Duellman, 1963: 4.

Generic content: *Cryophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Cryophiini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies include Bogert & Duellman (1963).

(C) The Cryophiini is sister to the Geophiini (Daza, 2010) or the Geophiini plus Dipsadini (Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2014, 2019; Mulcahy *et al.*, 2011; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) Although the sister-group relationships of *Cryophis* vary somewhat on the dipsadid tree, it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage, thus warranting tribal status.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Dipsadinei Bonaparte., 1841

Tribe Dipsadini Bonaparte., 1841

DIPSADINA – Bonaparte (1838a: 392)

DIPSADINA – Bonaparte (1841: 285)

DIPSADIDAE – Bonaparte (1845: 5)

ARBOREI – Troschel (1848: 655)

“LEPTOGNATHIENS” – Duméril (1853: 464, *nomen vulgare*)

LEPTOGNATHIDAE – Hallowell (1856a: 237)

LEPTOGNATHA – Jan (1857: 47)

DIPSADINAE – Cope (1860b: 264)

LEPTOGNATHI – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 34)

DIPSAS – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 42)

DIPSADIDA – Strauch (1873: 194)

DIPSADES – W. Peters (1882: 126)

SIBYNOMORPHINAE – Haas, 1952: 590

DIPSADINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

“NINIIFORM SNAKES” – Savitzsky (1974: 6)

DIPSADOIDEA – Pinou *et al.* (2004: 569)

Type genus: *Dipsas* Laurenti, 1768: 89.

Type species of *Dipsas*: *Dipsas indica* Laurenti, 1768: 90.

Generic content: *Dipsas*, *Ninia*, *Sibon*, *Tropidodipsas*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: *Leptognathus* Duméril *et al.* (1854) is a synonym of *Dipsas* Laurenti (1768) and it is preoccupied in Pisces and Coleoptera and unavailable for snakes (Williams & Wallach, 1989). Descriptions of the Dipsadidae and Dipsadinae include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009, 2014). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Checklists and revisions of the Dipsadinae and Dipsadini include Cadle (1984a-c), J. Peters (1960, 1965), R. Fernandes (1995), Wallach (1995), Cadle (2005, 2007), Grazziotin (2011), Grazziotin *et al.* (2012), Sheehy (2012), Sánchez-Martínez (2016), Arteaga *et al.* (2018), Arteaga & Batista (2023), and Serrano *et al.* (2024). Generic studies include *Dipsas* (J. Peters, 1956; Kofron, 1982; Cadle & Myers, 2003; Cadle, 2005, 2007; Harvey, 2008; Harvey & Embert, 2008; Harvey *et al.*, 2008; Lima & Prudente, 2009), *Ninia* (Burger & Werler, 1954; K. Schmidt & Rand, 1957; Savage & Lahanas, 1991; B. Smith, 1996; Ingrasci, 2011, Angarita-Sierra, 2014; Mebert *et al.*, 2020), *Sibon* (Kofron, 1985b, 1988b, 1990; Arteaga & Batista, 2023; Fouquet *et al.*, 2025), and *Tropidodipsas* (Scott, 1967; Kofron, 1980, 1985a, 1987; Wallach, 1995b; Cadle, 2007; Grünwald *et al.*, 2021).

(C) The Dipsadini was recovered as the sister to the Colubridae (Gravlund, 2001), the Xenodontinae (Zhang & Huang, 2020), and the Cryophiini plus Geophiini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). The Dipsadoidea is sister to the Colubroidea (Vidal & Hedges, 2002).

(D) The Dipsadini was identified by Bonaparte (1838a), since attaining the rank of subtribe, tribe, subfamily, family, and superfamily.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Dipsadineci Bonaparte., 1841

Tribe Geophiini Wallach, 1998a

GEOPHIINI – Wallach (1998a: 228)

Type genus: *Geophis* Wagler, 1830: 342.

Type species of *Geophis*: *Catostoma chalybeum* Wagler, 1830: 194.

Generic content: *Atractus*, *Geophis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Geophiini in Downs (1967) and Passos (2008).

(B) Checklists and revisions of the Geophiini include R. Fernandes (1995) and Wilson & Townsend (2007). Generic studies include *Atractus* (Savage, 1960; Roze, 1961; Hoogmoed, 1980; Cunha & Nascimento, 1983c; M. Martins & Oliveira, 1993; Giraudo & Scrocchi, 2000; Myers, 2003; Schargel, 2003; Silva-Haad, 2004; Cisneros-Heredia, 2005; Esqueda & La Marca, 2005; Zaher *et al.*, 2005; ICZN, 2008b; Passos, 2008; Passos & Lynch, 2010; Passos *et al.*, 2009a-b, 2010, 2013, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022, 2024; Rivera-González, 2009; Passos & Prudente, 2012; Almeida *et al.*, 2014; Arteaga *et al.*, 2017, 2022; Melo-Sampaio *et al.*, 2019, 2020; Esqueda *et al.*, 2025b) and *Geophis* (H. Smith, 1941d; Downs, 1965, 1967; Kofron, 1988b; Myers, 2003; Townsend, 2006; Savage & Watling, 2008).

(C) The Geophiini is a well-defined tribe that is sister to the Dipsadini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). Grünwald *et al.* (2021) recovered *Geophis* as the sister to *Sibon*.

(D) Wallach (1998a) recognized the Geophiini as a new tribe, based upon lung morphology, with the following included genera: *Adelphicos*, *Atractus*, *Coniophanes*, *Enuliopsis*, *Enulius*, *Geophis*, *Hydromorphus*, *Pliocercus*, *Rhadinaea*, *Taeniophallus*, *Tretanorhinus*, *Trimetopon*, *Tropidodipsas* & *Urotheca*.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Dipsadineci Bonaparte., 1841

Tribe Hypsiglenini *tribus nov.*

HYPSIGLENINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Hypsiglena* Cope, 1860b: 246.

Type species of *Hypsiglena*: *Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus* Cope, 1860b: 246.

Generic content: *Eridiphas*, *Hypsiglena*, *Pseudoleptodeira*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Hypsiglenini is a monophyletic clade consisting of three or four recognized genera.

(B) Generic studies include *Eridiphas* (Leviton & Tanner, 1960; Mulcahy & Archibald, 2003), *Hypsiglena* (Taylor, 1939b; Tanner, 1946; Dixon & Dean, 1986; Mulcahy, 2006, 2008) and *Pseudoleptodeira* (Taylor, 1938; Shannon & Humphrey, 1964; Dowling & Jenner, 1987; Reyes-Velasco & Mulcahy, 2010).

(C) The Hypsiglenini is recovered as a monophyletic clade in all studies, thus warranting tribal status. *Hypsiglena* and *Pseudoleptodeira* have formed a clade in molecular studies (Mulcahy, 2006, 2008; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) but also with *Trimetopon* (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a) and *Tretanorhinus variabilis* (Zheng & Wiens, 2016). Zaher *et al.* (2019) recovered *Tretanorhinus variabilis* as the sister group to *Hypsiglena* plus *Pseudoleptodeira*.

(D) Notwithstanding the morphological differences between *Hypsiglena* (and *Pseudoleptodeira*) and *Tretanorhinus* (dentition of maxilla, 5–14+2 vs. 26–31, palatine, 6–8 vs. 11–15, pterygoid, 15–18 vs. 18–31, dentary, 14–19 vs. 25–32; apical pits, 1–2 vs. 0; internasals, 2 vs. 4; nostril orientation, lateral vs. dorsolateral; supralabials in orbit, 2 vs. 1; pupil shape, vertically elliptical vs. round; carination, smooth vs. keeled; umbicus-vent interval, 10–17% vs. 21%; hemipenis with calyces, no vs. yes; habitat, terrestrial vs. aquatic), the distribution (Mexico vs. Cuba) argues against a taxonomic relationship. It would be worth checking on the identification of the *Tretanorhinus variabilis* voucher as it might be misidentified, especially in the fact that *Tretanorhinus nigroluteus* segregates with the Chersodromini.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Leptodeirinei Jenner in Dowling *et al.*, 1983

Tribe Leptodeirini Jenner in Dowling *et al.*, 1983

LEPTODEIRINI – Jenner (1981: 251, *nomen inedita*)

LEPTODEIRINI – Jenner in Dowling *et al.* (1983: 323)

LEPTODEIRINI – Jenner & Dowling (1985: 166)

LEPTODEIRINA – Ferrarezzi (1994b: 85)

LEPTODEIRINI – Wallach (1998a: 229)

IMANTODIONI – Myers (2011: 25)

LEPTODEIRINI Sheehy *et al.* (2012: 91)

IMANTODINI – Grazziotin *et al.* (2012: 6)

Type genus: *Leptodeira* Fitzinger, 1843: 27.

Type species of *Leptodeira*: *Coluber annulatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 224.

Generic content: *Imantodes*, *Leptodeira*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Leptodeirini in Ferrarezzi (1994b).

(B) Revisions of the Leptodeirini include Mulcahy *et al.* (2011) and Guerra-Fuentes *et al.* (2018). Generic studies include *Imantodes* (H. Smith, 1942e; Zweifel, 1959; Yingling, 1972; Myers, 1982; Savage & Scott, 1985; Torres-Carvajal *et al.*, 2012; Missassi, 2014; Missassi & Prudente, 2015) and *Leptodeira* (Willard, 1972; Duellman, 1958a; Mulcahy, 2007; Daza *et al.*, 2009; Barrio-Amorós, 2019; Torres-Carvajal *et al.*, 2020; Costa *et al.*, 2022).

(C) The Leptodeirini is the sister to the Imantodini (Daza, 2010; Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a, 2015; Zaher *et al.*, 2014a, 2019; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) Jenner (1981), in an unpublished doctoral dissertation, recognized seven xenodontine tribes, providing diagnoses and descriptions, not only of the tribes and their composition, but also each genus in the tribe. Two of the new tribal names included the Diaphorolepini (1981: 235) and the Leptodeirini (1981: 251). Being an unpublished work makes the names unavailable. However, Dowling *et al.* (1983: Tab. X) provided a classification in which the Diaphorolepini and Leptodeirini, both listed as “Jenner, 1983” (presumably in reference to Jenner in Dowling *et al.*, 1983), were listed. Furthermore, Jenner & Dowling (1985: Tab. 1) relisted the Diaphorolepini and Leptodeirini, noting that the tribes contained 10 and 4 genera, respectively (as outlined in Jenner, 1981) and illustrating the hemipenes of each taxon. Dowling & Jenner (1987: 198) again listed the tribe Leptodeirini Jenner, 1983 in a discussion of the inclusion of *Pseudoleptodeira* in the tribe. Wallach (1998a) used the tribal name for the inclusive group of *Crisantophis*, *Cryophis*, *Eridiphas*, *Hypsiglena*, *Imantodes*, *Leptodeira*, *Pseudoleptodeira*, *Rhadinophanes*, and *Tantalophis*. Myers (2011: 21) argued that because Jenner (1981) was unavailable the indications in both Dowling *et al.* (1983) and Jenner & Dowling (1985) made those tribal names unavailable, citing the Code’s Articles 8.1.3, 8.4, 9.4, 9.7, 11.1, 12.1. Myers maintained that Jenner’s dissertation could not be used as an indication in order to confer availability. However, Art. 12.2.4 states that an “indication” can be “the formation of a family-group name from an available generic name,” which is the case here. *Leptodeira* was revised

by Duellman (1958). Myers (2011) proposed the name Imantodini for *Imantodes* and *Leptodeira* as Jenner's name Leptodeirini was suggested to be invalid under the Code. Both *Imantodes* and *Leptodeira* represent monophyletic clades and are sister taxa so the question of tribal nomenclature rests with the acceptance, or not, of the Leptodeirini. If the Leptodeirini of Dowling or Wallach is not considered valid, the Imantodini would include *Imantodes* and *Leptodeira* and the synonyms of the Leptodeirini would transfer to the Imantodini.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Leptodeirinei Jenner *in* Dowling *et al.*, 1983

Tribe Nothopsini Cope, 1871a

NOTHOPIDAE – Cope (1871a: 202)

NOTHOPINAE – Cope (1889a: 731)

NOTHOPSIDAE – Cope (1889b: 869)

NOTHOPSINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

NOTHOPSINAE – Dunn (1944b: 186)

Type genus: *Nothopsis* Cope, 1871a: 201.

Type species of *Nothopsis*: *Nothopsis rugosus* Cope, 1871a: 201.

Generic content: *Nothopsis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Nothopsini include Lieb *et al.* (1979) and Ferrarezzi (1994b).

(B) The Nothopsini was revised by Sánchez-Martínez (2011). Generic studies of *Nothopsis* include (Dunn & Dowling, 1957).

(C) The Nothopsini is sister to the Leptodeirini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012) the Imantodini (Pyron *et al.*, 2015), or the Imantodini + Leptodeirini (Zaher *et al.*, 2014, 2019).

(D) The Nothopsini was erected by Cope (1871), subsequently ranked as a tribe, subfamily and family. The Nothopsini *sensu lato* (Savitzky, 1974; Dowling & Duellman, 1978; Ferrarezzi, 1994b; Wallach, 1995b) was a paraphyletic assemblage that is now regarded as the Diaphorolepidini, Nothopsini, and Xenopholini based upon molecular evidence. Morphologically, *Nothopsis* is quite distinct from *Imantodes* and *Leptodeira* but a case can be made, based on DNA analysis, that *Imantodes*, *Leptodeira* and *Nothopsis* form a single tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Rhadininei *infrafam. nov.*

Tribe Chersodromini *tribus nov.*

CHERSODROMINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Chersodromus* Reinhardt, 1861a:242.

Type species of *Chersodromus*: *Chersodromus liebmanni* Reinhardt, 1861a: 243.

Generic content: *Adelphicos*, *Chersodromus*, *Hydromorphus*, *Tretanorhinus*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Chersodromini is a monophyletic clade consisting of four recognized genera. See LaDuc (1995) and H. Smith *et al.* (2001a) for nomenclature.

(B) Generic studies include *Adelphicos* (H. Smith, 1942a; Campbell & Ford, 1982; LaDuc, 1996), *Chersodromus* (Sánchez-Martínez, 2011; Canseco-Márquez *et al.*, 2018), *Hydromorphus* (C. Nelson, 1966; Savage & Donnelly, 1988; Villa, 1990), and *Tretanorhinus* (Dunn, 1939; Grant, 1946a; Pinou & Dowling, 1994; Barquero & Arguedas, 2019; García-Cobos & Vásquez-Restrepo, 2022).

(C) The Chersodromini is the sister taxon to the Cryphiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016); Zheng & Wiens, 2016); Zaher *et al.*, 2019)

(D) The position of the Chersodromini on the dipsadid phylogeny is invariable and it forms a monophyletic lineage and thus warrants tribal status. *Tretanorhinus nigroluteus* is consistently recovered as sister to *Hydromorphus* (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) although *Tretanorhinus variabilis* occurs as the basal sister taxon to either *Hypsiglena* (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the Leptodeirini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a). Based upon morphology *Tretanorhinus* is more likely to be related to the Chersodromini than either the Hypsiglenini or the Leptodeirini.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Rhadininei *infrafam. nov.*

Tribe Diaphorolepidini Jenner in Dowling *et al.*, 1983

DIAPHOROLEPINI – Jenner (1981: 235, *nomen inedita*)

DIAPHOROLEPINI – Jenner in Dowling *et al.* (1983: 323)

DIAPHOROLEPIDINI – Jenner & Dowling (1985: 166)

Type genus: *Diaphorolepis* Jan, 1863b: 98.

Type species of *Diaphorolepis*: *Diaphorolepis wagneri* Jan, 1863b: 98.

Generic content: *Diaphorolepis*, *Emmochliophis*, *Synophis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Diaphorolepidini in Pyrón *et al.* (2015). The Diaphorolepidini *sensu lato* was first recognized in Jenner's (1983) Ph.D. and published by Jenner & Dowling (1958) (but see comments by Myers under Leptodeirini). Pyrón *et al.* (2016b) redefined the Diaphorolepidini *sensu stricto*, asserting it was a new tribe because its content had changed! This certainly cannot be justified. The name Diaphorolepidini Pyrón *et al.* (2016b) is antedated by Diaphorolepidini of Jenner (1981) or Jenner & Dowling (1985).

(B) The Diaphorolepidini was revised by Pyrón *et al.* (2015a, 2016a). Generic studies include *Diaphorolepis* (Bogert, 1964; Sánchez-Martínez, 2011), *Emmochliophis* (Fritts & Smith, 1969; Vera-Pérez *et al.*, 2020), and *Synophis* (Bogert, 1964; Hillis, 1990; Sánchez-Martínez, 2011; Torres-Carvajal *et al.*, 2015; Pyrón *et al.*, 2015).

(C) Pyrón *et al.* (2015, 2016) provided the first DNA evidence of relationships, demonstrating that the tribe is sister to Central American Dipsadinae (i.e. *Tantalophis* to *Atractus*). The Diaphorolepidini is a basal clade that was recovered as sister to *Tantalophis* and the remaining Dipsadidae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2015).

(D) Status of the Diaphorolepidini is questionable (see remarks under Leptodeirini). If none of the Jenner names prove to be valid, the Diaphorolepidini would be a new tribe. The tribe Nothopsini *sensu lato*, including *Diaphorolepis*, *Emmochliophis*, *Nothopsis*, *Synophis* and *Xenopholis*, was based on plesiomorphic or convergent morphological characters (Bogert, 1964; Hillis, 1990) and molecular studies have shown it to be polyphyletic.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Dipsadinae Bonaparte., 1841

Infrafamily Rhadininei *infrafam. nov.*

Tribe Rhadinini *tribus nov.*

CAPITATI – Cope (1894: 841)

SPINOSI – Cope (1894: 841)

RHADININI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Rhadinaea* Cope, 1863: 100.

Type species of *Rhadinaea*: *Taeniophis vermiculaticeps* Cope, 1860b: 249.

Generic content: *Amastridium*, *Cenaspis*, *Chapinophis*, *Coniophanes*, *Enuliophis*, *Enulius*, *Omoadiphas*, *Pliocercus*, *Rhadinaea*, *Rhadinella*, *Rhadinophanes*, *Tantalophis*, *Trimetopon*, *Urotheca*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Rhadinini is a monophyletic clade consisting of 13 recognized genera. Description of the Rhadinini in Zaher (1999).

(B) Reviews of the Rhadinini include *Amastridium* (Wilson & Meter, 1969; Wilson, 1988a; Sánchez-Martínez, 2011), *Cenaspis* (Campbell *et al.*, 2018), *Coniophanes* (Bailey, 1939b; H. Smith, 1943; Fisher, 1968; Harrison, 1992; Ponce-Campos & Smith, 2001; Palacios-Aguilar & Flores-Villela, 2020), *Enuliophis* (McCranie & Villa, 1993; McCranie, 2004), *Enulius* (Dunn, 1938; McCranie & Köhler, 1999), *Omodiphas* (Köhler *et al.*, 2001; McCranie & Castañeda, 2004; McCranie & Cruz-Díaz, 2010), *Pliocercus* (H. Smith, 1941e, 1942c; Savage & Crother, 1989; H. Smith & Chiszar, 1996, 2001), *Rhadinaea* (Bailey, 1940; Dunn, 1944b; Myers, 1974; Palacios-Aguilar & García-Vázquez, 2020), *Rhadinella* (H. Smith, 1941f; Campbell, 2015; McCranie, 2017; Ariano-Sánchez & Campbell, 2018), *Rhadinophanes* (Myers & Campbell, 1981), *Tantalophis* (Duellman, 1958b), *Trimetopon* (Sheehy *et al.*, 2012), and *Urotheca* (Savage & Crother, 1989).

(C) *Tantalophis* is the sister taxon to the Dipsadinae (Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Daza *et al.*, 2009) or the Imantodini/Leptodeirini + Rhadinini + Geophiini (Mulcahy *et al.*, 2011). The Rhadinini is sister to the Imantodini/Leptodeirini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2015; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the Hypsiglenini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016). According to Zheng & Wiens (2016), after the basal *Tantalophis*, the Rhadinini (*Amastridium*, *Coniophanes*, *Rhadinaea*) is the sister group to Central American dipsadines. Pyron *et al.* (2013a) and Zaher *et al.* (2019) found the Rhadinini to be comprised of *Amastridium*, *Coniophanes*, *Rhadinaea*, and *Tantalophis*. Figueroa *et al.* (2016) recovered a clade containing *Amastridium*, *Coniophanes*, *Pliocercus*, *Rhadinaea* and *Tantalophis* (with *Enulius* as its sister taxon) that is sister to Central American Dipsadinae (i.e., *Imantodes* to *Dipsas*). Molecular data are lacking for the other genera but morphologically they share a resemblance to the above taxa in hemipenis, scale counts, and color pattern (Zaher, 1999).

(D) The Rhadinini was first distinguished by Cope (1894) and although the sister-group relationships of the Rhadinini vary on the dipsadid tree, it consistently forms a monophyletic lineage and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Alsophiine Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Alsophiini Fitzinger, 1843

ALSOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 25)

ALSOPHIINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

ALSOPHIINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1977: 118)

ALSOPHEINAE – H. Smith & Preston (1987: 128)

ALSOPHEINI – R. Price & Kelly (1989: 247)

ALSOPHIINA – Hedges *et al.* (2009: 10)

Type genus: *Alsophis* Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Type species of *Alsophis*: *Psammophis antillensis* Schlegel, 1837: 214.

Generic content: *Alsophis*, *Antillophis*, *Borikenophis*, *Caraiba*, *Cubophis*, *Darlingtonia*, *Haitiophis*, *Hypsirhynchus*, *Ialtris*, *Magliophis*, *Ocyophis*, *Schwartzophis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Alsophiini and Alsophiina include Lieb *et al.* (1979), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), Hedges *et al.* (2009), and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Revisions of the Alsophiini include (Maglio, 1970; Hedges *et al.*, 2009; Burbrink *et al.*, 2012). Generic studies include *Alsophis* (Parker, 1933, 1936; Grant, 1946; Schwartz, 1966), *Antillophis* (R. Thomas & Schwartz, 1965), *Borikenophis* (Hedges *et al.*, 2009), *Caraiba* (Hedges *et al.*, 2009), *Cubophis*, (Hedges *et al.*, 2009; Wieg, 2009; Krysko *et al.*, 2015), *Darlingtonia* (Schwartz & Thomas, 1966; Schwartz, 1986), *Haitiophis* (Landestoy *et al.*, 2013), *Hypsirhynchus* (Schwartz, 1971; Sosa *et al.*, 1995), *Ialtris* (Schwartz & Rossman, 1976; Powell & Henderson, 1994), *Magliophis* (Hedges *et al.*, 2009), *Ocyophis* (Henderson & Powell, 1996), and *Schwartzophis* (Hedges *et al.*, 2009).

(C) The Alsophiini is sister to the Arrhytonini (Hedges *et al.*, 2009; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Psomophiini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Xenodontini (Prada-Quiroga *et al.*, 2026), the Pseudalsophiini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), the Uromacerini + Xenodontini (Pyron *et al.*, 2016; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), or the Arrhytonini + Uromacerini + Xenodontini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Alsophiini was established by Fitzinger (1843) with status as a subtribe, tribe, and subfamily.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Alsophiine Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Arrhytonini Hedges *et al.*, 2009

ARRHYTONINA – Hedges *et al.*, 2009: 19.

Type genus: *Arrhyton* Günther, 1858: 244.

Type species of *Arrhyton*: *Arrhyton taeniatum* Günther, 1858: 244.

Generic content: *Arrhyton* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Arrhytonini include Zaher (1999) and Hedges *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies of *Arrhyton* include Grant *et al.* (1959), Schwartz (1965), Schwartz & Garrido (1981), and Díaz *et al.* (2021).

(C) The Arrhytonini is the sister group to the Alsophiini (Hedges *et al.*, 2009; Zaher *et al.*, 2009; Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). Figueroa *et al.* (2016) recovered the Arrhytonini as sister to the Psomophiini + Alsophiini.

(D) The Arrhytonini was recently established by Hedges *et al.* (2009) as a subtribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Alsophiine Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Incaspidini Arredondo *et al.*, 2020

INCASPIDINI – Arredondo *et al.*, 2020: 8.

Type genus: *Incaspis* Donoso-Barros, 1974: 14.

Type species of *Incaspis*: *Philodryas simonsii* Boulenger, 1900: 185.

Generic content: *Incaspis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of Incaspidini in Arredondo *et al.* (2020).

(B) Revision of the Incaspidini includes R.A. Thomas (1977). Generic studies of *Incaspis* include Zaher *et al.* (2014b).

(C) The Incaspidini is sister to the Tropidodryadini (Arredondo *et al.*, 2020).

(D) The Incaspidini was recently recognized by Arredondo *et al.* (2020) with the rank of tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Alsophiine Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Saphenophiini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

SAPHENOPHIINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 142)

Type genus: *Saphenophis* Myers, 1973: 2.

Type species of *Saphenophis*: *Dromicus bousieri* Jan, 1867 in Jan & Sordelli, 1866–1870: 4, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Generic content: *Saphenophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) This tribe was established for *Pseudalsophis* and *Saphenophis* (Zaher *et al.*, 2009) but *Pseudalsophis* proved to be only distantly related to *Saphenophis* and was therefore removed from the tribe by Zaher *et al.* (2018). Description of the Saphenophiini in Zaher *et al.* (2009: 142).

(B) Generic studies of *Saphenophis* include Myers (1966, 1969, 1973) and Rojas-Morales *et al.* (2026).

(C) Phylogenetic relationships are unknown due to lack of molecular data but a sister group relationship of *Saphenophis* with *Pseudalsophis* is assumed by Zaher *et al.* (2009) and Grazziotin *et al.* (2012).

(D) The Saphenophiini was recently established by Zaher *et al.* (2009) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Alsophiine Fitzinger, 1843

Tribe Uromacerini Hedges & Vidal in Hedges *et al.*, 2009

CALYCISPINOSI – Cope (1894: 841)

UROMACERINA – Hedges & Vidal in Hedges, Couloux & Vidal (2009: 20)

Type genus: *Uromacer* Duméril *et al.*, 1854a: 719.

Type species of *Uromacer*: *Dendrophis catesbyi* Schlegel, 1837: 226.

Generic content: *Uromacer* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Uromacerini include Zaher (1999) and Hedges *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies of *Uromacer* include Horn (1969), Schwartz (1970, 1976, 1979), and Schwartz & Henderson (1984).

(C) The Uromacerini is sister group to the Xenodontini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b, 2015; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the Arrhytonini (Zaher *et al.*, 2009).

(D) The Uromacerini was first identified by Cope (1894); its status is a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Caaeteobine Zaher *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Caaeteboiini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

CAAETEBOIINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 145)

Type genus: *Caaeteboia* Zaher *et al.*, 2009: 144.

Type species of *Caaeteboia*: *Liophis amarali* Wettstein, 1930: 93.

Generic content: *Caaeteboia* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Caaeteboiini in Zaher *et al.* (2009: 144).

(B) Generic studies of *Caaeteboia* include (Passos *et al.*, 2012; Montingelli *et al.*, 2020).

(C) An apparent relationship exists among the three genera *Caaeteboia*, *Hydrodynastes*, and *Xenopholis*. The Caaeteboiini is sister taxon to the Hydrodynastini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Hydrodynastini + Xenopholini (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012), the Xenopholini (Zaher *et al.* (2019), the Echinantherini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), or the ((Hydrodynastini, Xenopholini) Tachymenini) (Pyron *et al.*, 2013b).

(D) The Caaeteboiini was recently created by Zaher *et al.* (2009) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Conophine Zaher *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Conophiini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

CONOPHIINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 145)

Type genus: *Conophis* W. Peters, 1860: 519.

Type species of *Conophis*: *Conophis vittatus* W. Peters, 1860: 519.

Generic content: *Conophis*, *Crisantophis*, *Manolepis*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Conophiini include Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Revision of the Coniophiini includes Wellman (1963). Generic studies include *Conophis* (H. Smith, 1941g; Wellman, 1963), *Crisantophis* (Villa, 1971, 1988), and *Manolepis* (Heimes, 2016).

(C) The Conophiini is sister to the Hydropsini (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012), the Pseudalsophiini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), or the basal sister group to the Xenodontinae (Figuroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019). Pyron *et al.* (2015) found *Conophis* and *Crisantophis* to be paraphyletic with *Manolepis*, the former the sister taxon to the Xenodontinae and the latter sister to the Tachymenini.

(D) The Conophiini was recently recognized by Zaher *et al.* (2009) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Conophineci Zaher *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Hydropsini Dowling, 1975a

FLUVIATILES – Troschel (1848: 656)

FLABELLATI – Cope (1894: 840)

HYDROPSINI – Dowling (1975a: 169)

HYDROPSINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 146)

Type genus: *Hydrops* Wagler, 1830: 170.

Type species of *Hydrops*: *Elaps martii* Wagler in Spix, 1824: 3.

Generic content: *Helicops*, *Hydrops*, *Pseudoeryx*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Hydropsini include Lieb *et al.* (1979), Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Revision of the Hydropsini includes Roze (1957a) and Carvalho (2022). Generic studies include *Helicops* (Rossman, 1976, 2002; Moraes-da-Silva *et al.*, 2019, 2022; Moraes *et al.*, 2021; Schöneberg & Köhler, 2022), *Hydrops* (Roze, 1957b; Albuquerque, 2000, 2002, 2008; Albuquerque & Lema, 2008; May *et al.*, 2019), and *Pseudoeryx* (Mertens, 1965).

(C) Relationships are unclear with the well-defined Hydropsini as it was found to be sister to the Tachymenini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Pyron *et al.*, 2011; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Prada-Quiroga *et al.*, 2026), the Coniophiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a), the Coniophiini + Tachymenini (Pyron *et al.*, 2015), the Tachymenini + Pseudoboini (Figuroa *et al.*, 2016), or the Hydrodynastini + Pseudoboini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Hydropsini was first proposed by Troschel (1848) with the rank of tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Elapomorphineci Jan, 1862b

Tribe Echinantherini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

SPINOSI – Cope (1894: 841)

ECHINANATHERINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 144)

Type genus: *Echinanthera* Cope, 1894: 841.

Type species of *Echinanthera*: *Aporophis cyanopleurus* Cope, 1885: 191.

Generic content: *Adelphostigma*, *Amnisiophis*, *Dibernardia*, *Echinanthera*, *Myersinia*, *Sordellina*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Echinantherini in Zaher *et al.* (2009: 144).

(B) Revisions of the Echinantherini include Abegg (2022) and Abegg *et al.* (2022). Generic studies include *Adelphostigma* (Cacivio *et al.*, 1999; Santos *et al.*, 2008; Santos, 2009; Aquino *et al.*, 2020), *Amnisiophis* (Di-

Bernardo, 1992; Azevedo, 2018), *Dibernardia* (Di-Bernardo & Lema, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1991), *Echinanthera* (Di-Bernardo, 1992), *Myersinia* (Abegg *et al.*, 2022), and *Sordellina* (Hoge & Romano-Hoge, 1978).

(C) The Echinantherini was recovered as sister to the Elapomorphini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a, 2015; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Philodryadini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Caaeteboiini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), or the Pseudoboini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Echinantherini was first distinguished by Cope (1894) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Elapomorphine Jan, 1862b

Tribe Elapomorphini Jan, 1862b

“STÉNOCÉPHALIENS” – Duméril (1853: 487, *nomen vulgare*)

STENOCEPHALA – Jan (1857: 48)

ELAPOMORPHINAE – Jan (1862b: 3)

STENOCEPHALI – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 40)

ELAPOMORPHIDAE – Boettger (1880: 136)

ELAPOMORPHINI – Ferrarezzi (1994b: 84)

APOSTOLEPIDINIA – Lema (2013: 1)

ELAPOMORPHINIA – Lema (2013: 1)

Type genus: *Elapomorphus* Wiegmann in Fitzinger, 1843: 25.

Type species of *Elapomorphus*: *Coluber quinquelineatus* Raddi, 1820: 339.

Generic content: *Apostolepis*, *Coronelaps*, *Elapomorphus*, *Phalotris*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Elapomorphiini include Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Revisions of the Elapomorphini include Strauch (1884), Ferrarezzi (1993), and Hofstadler-Deiques & Lema (2005). Generic studies include *Apostolepis* (Harvey, 1999; Lema, 1978, 2001; Rodrigues, 1993a; Ferrarezzi *et al.*, 2005; Lema & Renner, 2007; Curcio *et al.*, 2011; Fagundes de França, 2018; Entiauspe-Neto *et al.*, 2025), *Coronelaps* (Lema & Hofstadler-Deiques, 2010; Entiauspe-Neto *et al.*, 2017), *Elapomorphus* (Lema, 1970, 1979, 1984; Lema & Hofstadler-Deiques, 1995; Leonardi, 2012; Entiauspe-Neto *et al.*, 2017), and *Phalotris* (Ferrarezzi, 1994c; Scrocchi *et al.*, 2022; Cavalheri, 2023).

(C) The Elapomorphini is sister to the Echinantherini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Echinantherini + Caaeteboiini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), the Philodryadini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), or the basal clade of the Xenodontini (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012).

(D) The Elapomorphini was first identified by Duméril (1853), subsequently with rank of subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Elapomorphine Jan, 1862b

Tribe Philodryadini Cope, 1886

PHILODRYADINAE – Cope (1886b: 484)

PHILODRYINI – Jenner (1981: 270, *nomen inedita*)

PHILODRYINI – Jenner in Dowling *et al.* (1983: 323)

PHILODRYADINI – Jenner & Dowling (1985: 166)

PHYLODRYADINI – Melo-Sampaio *et al.* (2020: 19)

Type genus: *Philodryas* Wagler, 1830: 185.

Type species of *Philodryas*: *Coluber olfersii* Lichtensteini, 1823: 104.

Generic content: *Ditaxodon*, *Philodryas*, *Pseudablakes*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Philodryadini include Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Revision of the Philodryadini include Arredondo *et al.* (2020) and Melo-Sampaio *et al.* (2021). Generic studies include *Ditaxodon* (Hoge, 1958; R.A. Thomas *et al.*, 2006; Bérnills *et al.*, 2008), *Philodryas* (Orejas-Miranda, 1959; R.A. Thomas, 1976; Lobo & Scrocchi, 1994; D'Agostini, 1998; R.A. Thomas *et al.*, 2006; Bérnills *et al.*, 2008; Zaher *et al.*, 2008b, 2014b; Sallaberry-Pincheira *et al.*, 2011; Navarro-Cornejo, 2012; Cacciali *et al.*, 2016; Pietro *et al.*, 2026), and *Pseudablakes* (Amaral, 1933; Gouveia *et al.*, 2017).

(C) The phylogenetic position of the Philodryadini is uncertain. It was recovered as sister to the Echinantherini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Elapomorphini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Tropicodryadini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2011, 2015; Zaher *et al.*, 2016; Arredondo *et al.*, 2020), the Alsophiini + Xenodontini (Prada-Quiroga *et al.*, 2026), the Tropicodryadini + Tachymenini (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012), and the Echinantherini + Elapomorphini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a).

(D) The Philodryadini was distinguished by Cope (1886b) with subsequent status as a tribe and subfamily.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Elapomorphine Jan, 1862b

Tribe Tropicodryadini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

TROPIDODRYADINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 143)

Type genus: *Tropicodryas* Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Type species of *Tropicodryas*: *Herpetodryas serra* Schlegel, 1837: 180.

Generic content: *Tropicodryas* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Tropicodryadini in Zaher *et al.* (2009: 143).

(B) Generic studies of *Tropicodryas* include R.A. Thomas & Dixon (1977) and E. Silva (2010).

(C) The Tropicodryadini is sister to *Pseudablakes* + Chlorosomini + Philodryadini *vide* Prudente *et al.* (2008), the Tachymenini (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012), or the Philodryadini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2015; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Tropicodryadini was recently distinguished by Zaher *et al.* (2009) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Psomophine Zaher *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Pseudalsophiini *tribus nov.*

PSEUDALSOPHIINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Pseudalsophis*, Zaher *et al.*, 2009: 142.

Type species of *Pseudalsophis*: *Lygophis elegans* Tschudi, 1845:

Generic content: *Pseudalsophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) The tribe Pseudalsophiini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus. Descriptions of the Pseudalsophiini in Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies of *Pseudalsophis* include R.A. Thomas (1997) and Zaher *et al.* (2009, 2018).

(C) *Pseudalsophis* is one of the basal lineages of the Dipsadidae. The Pseudalsophiini is the sister to the Dipsadinae + Xenodontinae (Pyrón *et al.*, 2015), the Xenodontini + Alsophiini (Pyrón *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Coniophiini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), or the Psomophiini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) Although placement of *Pseudalsophis* on the dipsadid tree varies considerably, it consistently forms a monophyletic clade and therefore deserves tribal status.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Psomophineae Zaher *et al.*, 2009

Tribe Psomophiini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

PSOMOPHIINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 143)

Type genus: *Psomophis* Myers & Cadle, 1994: 6.

Type species of *Psomophis*: *Rhadinaea obtuse* Cope, 1863: 101.

Generic content: *Psomophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Psomophiini include Myers & Cadle (1994) and Zaher *et al.* (2009: 143).

(B) Generic studies of *Psomophis* include Myers & Cadle (1994) and Ziegler *et al.* (2003).

(C) The Psomophiini is sister to the Elapomorphini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), Alsophiini (Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2019; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Pseudalsophiini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), or the Xenodontinae [minus Coniophiini] (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a, 2015).

(D) The Psomophiini was recently erected by Zaher *et al.* (2009) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Tachymenineae Bailey, 1967

Tribe Hydrodynastini Zaher *et al.*, 2009

HYDRODYNASTINI – Zaher *et al.* (2009: 145)

Type genus: *Hydrodynastes* Fitzinger, 1843: 25.

Type species of *Hydrodynastes*: *Coluber bicinctus* Hermann, 1804: 276.

Generic content: *Hydrodynastes* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Hydrodynastini in Zaher *et al.* (2009: 145).

(B) Generic studies of *Hydrodynastes* include Dowling & Gibson (1970), Franco *et al.* (2007), and Carvalho *et al.* (2020).

(C) The Hydrodynastini is sister to the Caaeteboiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Xenopholini (Pyron *et al.*, 2011; Graziotin *et al.*, 2012), or the Pseudoboini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Hydrodynastini was recently established by Zaher *et al.* (2009) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Tachymenineae Bailey, 1967

Tribe Pseudoboini Bailey, 1967

SCYTALIDAE – J. Reinhardt (1861b: 145)

“SCYTALIENS” – Duméril (1853: 500, *nomen vulgare*)

OXYRHOPINAE – Jan (1863b: 92)

LEVI – Cope (1894: 842)

PSEUDOBOINI – Bailey (1967: 157)

PSEUDOBOINAE – Underwood (1979: 24)

PSEUDOBOINI – Jenner (1983: 323)

Type genus: *Pseudoboa* Schneider, 1801: 201.

Type species of *Pseudoboa*: *Pseudoboa coronata* Schneider, 1801: 286.

Generic content: *Boiruna*, *Clelia*, *Drepanoides*, *Mussurana*, *Oxyrhopus*, *Paraphimophis*, *Phimophis*, *Pseudoboa*, *Rodriguesophis*, *Siphlophis*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for some family-group names listed above: (1) *Scytale* Merrem (1820) is a junior synonym of *Pseudoboa* Schneider (1801) but is preoccupied in Serpentes by *Scytale* Latreille in Sonnini & Latreille (1801). The obsolete name *Oxyrhopinae* Jan has precedence over *Pseudoboini* Bailey but Art. 35.5 states that it should not replace the well-known and more often cited *Pseudoboini*. Descriptions of the *Pseudoboini* include Bailey (1939a), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009). See Bailey (1986), H. Smith & *et al.* (1986a) and Savage (2011) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Generic studies include *Boiruna* (Zaher, 1996), *Clelia* (Zaher, 1996), *Drepanoides* (Dewynter, 2016; Arteaga *et al.*, 2024), *Mussurana* (Zaher *et al.*, 2009), *Oxyrhopus* (Cunha & Nascimento, 1983b; Zaher & Caramaschi, 1993; Lynch, 2009; MacCulloch *et al.*, 2009; Bernardo *et al.*, 2012; Gonzales *et al.*, 2020), *Paraphimophis* (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012), *Phimophis* (Alvares, 2014), *Pseudoboa* (Bailey, 1939a; Cunha & Nascimento, 1983b; Morato *et al.*, 1995; Zaher *et al.*, 2008a), *Rodriguesophis* (Rodrigues, 1993b), and *Siphlophis* (Hoge, 1964; Lema, 1964; Prudente, 1998; Sheehy *et al.*, 2014; Padrón *et al.*, 2016; Prudente *et al.*, 2017; Aponte-Gutiérrez & Vargas-Salinas, 2018).

(C) In several studies the *Pseudoboini* is the crown clade of the *Xenodontinae* (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016). The *Pseudoboini* has been recovered as the sister to the *Echinantherini* (Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the *Hydrodynastidae* (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the *Tachymenini* (Zaher *et al.*, 2009; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the *Hydrodynastidae* and *Xenopholini* (Pyron *et al.*, 2015), and the *Tropidodryadini* + *Xenopholini* + *Caeteboini* + *Hydrodynastini* (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a).

(D) The *Pseudoboini* was first recognized by J. Reinhardt (1861b) and has been treated as a tribe and subfamily.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Tachymeninei Bailey, 1967

Tribe Tachymenini Bailey, 1967

DRYOPHYLIDAE – J.W. Müller (1865: 611)

SPINOSI – Cope (1894: 842)

TACHYMENINI – Bailey (1967: 160)

TACHYMENINAE – Pagini & Lema (1987: 203)

TACHYMENIINI – Wallach (1998a: 227)

Type genus: *Tachymenis* Wiegmann, 1835: 251.

Type species of *Tachymenis*: *Tachymenis peruviana* Wiegmann, 1835: 252.

Generic content: *Apographon*, *Calamodontophis*, *Dryophylax*, *Galvarinus*, *Gomesophis*, *Mesotes*, *Ptychophis*, *Tachymenis*, *Tachymenoides*, *Taeniophallus*, *Thamnodynastes*, *Tomodon*, *Zonateres*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the *Tachymenini* include Ferrarezzi (1994b), and Zaher *et al.* (2009: 143).

(B) The *Tachymenini* was revised by Trevine *et al.* (2017, 2022). Generic studies include *Apographon* (Trevine *et al.*, 2022), *Calamodontophi* (Bailey, 1966; Carreira, 2006), *Dryophylax* (Gorzula & Ayarzagüena, 1995; Franco & Ferreira, 2002; Bailey & Thomas, 2007; Trevine *et al.*, 2022), *Galvarinus* (Giraud *et al.*, 2012; Trevine *et al.*, 2022), *Gomesophis* (Prudente, 1993; Gonzalez *et al.*, 2014), *Mesotes* (Trevine *et al.*, 2022), *Ptychophis* (Lema & Hofstadler-Deiques, 1992; Gonzalez *et al.*, 2014), *Tachymenis* (Walker, 1945; Ortiz, 1973), *Tachymenoides* (Trevine *et al.*, 2022; Lehr *et al.*, 2023, 2025), *Taeniophallus* (Myers & Cadle, 1994; Jairam, 2017), *Thamnodynastes* (Walker, 1945; Trevine *et al.*, 2021; Bailey *et al.*, 2005), *Tomodon* (Zanini-Cechin, 1989), and *Zonateres* (Trevine *et al.*, 2022).

(C) The *Tachymenini* is sister to the *Hydropsini* (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), the *Tropidodryadini* (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Zaher *et al.*, 2009), the *Conophiini* (Pyron *et al.*, 2015), the *Hydropsini* (Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Prada-Quiroga *et*

al., 2026), the Hydropsini + Conophiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a), the Pseudoboini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), or the Caaeteboiini + Xenophilini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Tachymenini was recognized by Bailey (1967) with subsequent status as a tribe, subfamily and family.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Xenodontinai Bonaparte, 1845

Tribe Amnesteophiini Myers, 2011

AMNESTEOPHIINI – Myers (2011: 3)

Type genus: *Amnesteophis* Myers, 2011: 3.

Type species of *Amnesteophis*: *Enicognathus melanauchen* Jan, 1863a: 267.

Generic content: *Amnesteophis* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Description of the Amnesteophiini in Myers (2011).

(B) Generic review of *Amnesteophis* found in Myers (2011).

(C) Phylogenetic relationships of this tribe are unknown as DNA evidence is lacking. Myers (2011) noted a superficial similarity of *Amnesteophis* with *Taeniophallus* (Tachymenini) but emphasized that the two taxa could not belong to the same tribe and tentatively placed the Amnesteophiini within the Xenodontinae.

(D) The Amnesteophiini was recently recognized by Myers (2011) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Xenodontinai Bonaparte, 1845

Tribe Chlorosomini *tribus nov.*

CHLOROSOMINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Chlorosoma* Wagler, 1830:185.

Type species of *Chlorosoma*: *Coluber viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758: 226.

Generic content: *Chlorosoma*, *Xenoxybelis*.

Comments: (A) The tribe Chlorosomini is a monophyletic clade consisting of two genera. Description of the Chlorosomini in Zaher (1999).

(B) Generic studies include *Chlorosoma* (Amaral, 1933; Rodrigues-Machado, 1993; Zaher *et al.*, 2008; Melo-Sampaio *et al.*, 2020) and *Xenoxybelis* (Prudente *et al.*, 2008; Rivas *et al.*, 2024).

(C) *Chlorosoma* and *Xenoxybelis* are sister taxa. The Chlorosomini is recovered as the sister taxon to the Philodryadini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Arredondo *et al.*, 2020; Prudente *et al.*, 2020).

(D) The Chlorosomini forms a monophyletic clade and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Xenodontinai Bonaparte, 1845

Tribe Eutrachelophiini Myers & McDowell, 2014

EUTRACHELOPHHINI – Myers & McDowell (2014: 6)

Type genus: *Eutrachelophis* Myers & McDowell, 2014: 6.

Type species of *Eutrachelophis*: *Eutrachelophis bassleri* Myers & McDowell, 2014: 8.

Generic content: *Arcanumophis*, *Baliodyras*, *Eutrachelophis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Eutrachelophiini in Myers & McDowell (2014).

(B) Generic studies include *Arcanumophis* (Smaga *et al.*, 2019), *Baliodyras* (Moraes *et al.*, 2021), and *Eutrachelophis* (Zaher & Prudente, 2020; Moraes *et al.*, 2021).

(C) *Arcanumophis* is the sister taxon to the Xenodontini (Smaga *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Eutrachelophiini was recently described by Myers & McDowell (2014) as a tribe.

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Xenodontinei Bonaparte, 1845

Tribe Xenodontini Bonaparte, 1845

DERMATOPHIS – Duméril & Bibron (1844: 64)

XENODONTINA – Bonaparte (1845: 377)

TERRESTRES – Troschel (1848: 652)

XENODONTINA – Bonaparte (1852: 95)

“DIACRANTÉRIENS” – Duméril (1853: 476, *nomen vulgare*)

DIACRANTHERA – Jan (1857: 46)

DIACRANTERIDAE – Hallowell (1856a: 237)

DICRANTERIA – Troschel (1861: 342)

RHINASPIDINAE – Jan (1863a: 4)

XENODONTINAE – Jan (1863a: 4)

DIACRANTERES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 37)

DIACRANTERIA – C. Hoffmann (1890: 1607)

XENODONTIDAE – Cope (1893: 479)

DISCIFERI – Cope (1894: 840)

CALYCVLATI – Cope (1894: 842)

LEVI – Cope (1894: 842)

DROMICINAE – Cope (1895: 200)

ERYTHROLAMPRINAE – Cope (1895: 207)

OPHIINAE – Dunn (1928: 20)

XENODONTINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

DIACRANTHÉRIENS – Kuhn (1967: 64)

ECTOGLYPHODONTES – Amaral (1976: 139)

Type genus: *Xenodon* H. Boie in Fitzinger, 1826: 30.

Type species of *Xenodon*: *Coluber severus* Linnaeus, 1758: 219.

Generic content: *Erythrolamprus*, *Leimadophis*, *Lioheterophis*, *Lygophis*, *Xenodon* [*Lystrophis*, *Xenodon*].

Comments. (A) The following genera were the basis of some family-group names listed above: (1) *Ophis* Wagler in Spix (1824) is a junior synonym of *Xenodon* H. Boie in Fitzinger (1826) but is preoccupied in Pisces, (2) *Rhinaspis* Fitzinger (1843) is a *nomen nudum* and rejected name no. 1689 (ICZN, 1964), a junior synonym of *Erythrolamprus* F. Boie (1826), and preoccupied in Aves, Serpentes and Coleoptera, and (3) *Dromicus* Bibron in de la Sagra (1843 in 1838–1843) is a synonym of *Erythrolamprus* F. Boie (1826). All these names are unavailable for family-group names (Williams & Wallach, 1989). Descriptions of the Xenodontinae and Xenodontini include Underwood (1967), Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009). See Curcio *et al.* (2009a) for *Erythrolamprus* nomenclature.

(B) The Xenodontini has been reviewed by Maglio (1970), Cadle (1984a), P. Kelly (1992), and Vidal *et al.* (2010) and Graziotin *et al.* (2012). Generic studies include *Erythrolamprus* (Roze, 1959; Markezich, 1976; Cunha & Nascimento, 1980; Hardy & Boos, 1995; Curcio *et al.*, 2009b; Jowers *et al.*, 2013; Hurtado-Gómez, 2016; J. Murphy *et al.*, 2019; Entiauspe *et al.*, 2021; Guimarães *et al.*, 2025; Prada-Quiroga *et al.*, 2026), *Leimadophis* (Dixon, 1991), *Lioheterophis* (Wallach & Kennedy-Gold, MS), *Lygophis* (Hoge, 1953; Dixon, 1985; Cabral *et al.*,

2022), *Lystrophis* (Orejas-Miranda, 1966; Hoge *et al.*, 1976; Scrocchi & Cruz, 1993; Kunz, 2016), and *Xenodon* (Hoogmoed, 1985; Cabral *et al.*, 2022; Angarita-Sierra *et al.*, 2024).

(C) The Xenodontinae is the crown clade of the Dipsadidae and sister to the Dipsadinae (Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2019; Vidal *et al.*, 2010a; Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016). Zhang & Huang (2013) recovered the Xenodontinae and the Pseudoxenodontidae as sister taxa.

(D) The Xenodontinae was first proposed by Duméril & Bibron (1844) and has ranked as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family. There is both morphological (Orejas-Miranda, 1966; Hoge *et al.*, 1976; Scrocchi & Cruz, 1993) and molecular support for the recognition of *Lystrophis* and *Xenodon*. Zaher *et al.* (2009) prematurely synonymized *Lystrophis* with *Xenodon* as later molecular studies with increased sample sizes revealed that *Lystrophis* is sister taxon to *Xenodon* (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Cabral *et al.*, 2022; Hurtado-Gómez, 2016). They both form a monophyletic group so the genus *Lystrophis* is revalidated as a subgenus of *Xenodon* (including *Xenodon* (*Lystrophis*) *dorbignyi*, *X. (L.) guentheri*, *X. (L.) histicus*, *X. (L.) matogrossensis*, *X. (L.) nattereri*, *X. (L.) neuwiedi*, *X. (L.) pulcher* and *X. (L.) semicinctus* plus *Xenodon* (*Xenodon*) *merremii*, *X. (X.) rabdocephalus*, *X. (X.) severus* and *X. (X.) wernerii*). The composition of *Erythrolamprus* is unsettled (Curcio *et al.*, 2009a). However, it is clear that *Lygophis* is the sister to *Xenodon* + *Lystrophis*, which is sister to *Leimadophis*, which is sister to the remaining *Erythrolamprus* assemblage (Hurtado-Gómez, 2016; Guimarães *et al.*, 2025). Both *Leimadophis* Fitzinger (1843) and *Lygophis* Fitzinger (1843) are revalidated as full genera based on monophyletic clades (Hurtado-Gómez, 2016).

Family Dipsadidae Bonaparte., 1841

Subfamily Xenodontinae Bonaparte, 1845

Infrafamily Xenodontinai Bonaparte, 1845

Tribe Xenopholini *tribus nov.*

XENOPHOLINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *W. Peters*, 1869: 440.

Type species of *Xenopholis*: *Elapomorphus scalaris* Wucherer, 1861: 325.

Generic content: *Paikwaophis*, *Xenopholis*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Xenopholini is a monophyletic clade consisting of two recognized genera. Description of the Xenopholini in Zaher (1999).

(B) Generic studies include *Paikwaophis* (Kok & Means, 2023) and *Xenopholis* (Hoge & Federsoni, 1975; Starace, 1995; Jansen *et al.*, 2009; Sánchez-Martínez, 2011; Gomes *et al.*, 2020; Kok & Means, 2023).

(C) *Paikwaophis* and *Xenopholis* form a clade that is sister to the Pseudoboini (Kok & Means, 2023), the Alsophiini (Vidal *et al.*, 2010a), the Caeteboiini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Hydrodynastini (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2015), the Caeteboiini + Hydrodynastini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a-b, 2015; Moraes *et al.*, 2021) or the Tropidodryadini (Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) Sister-group relationships of the Xenopholini are variable on the dipsadid phylogeny but it forms a monophyletic lineage and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Natricinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Aspidurini Wallach, 1998a

“INDIA-SOUTH ASIAN Group” – Inger & Marx (1965: 242)

ASPIDURINI – Wallach (1998a: 233)

Type genus: *Aspidura* Wagler, 1830: 191.

Type species of *Aspidura*: *Scytale brachyrrhos* F. Boie, 1827: 517.

Generic content: *Aspidura*, *Etheridgeum*, *Haplocercus*, *Iguanognathus*, *Oreocalamus*, *Tetralepis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Aspidurini in Wallach (1988).

(B) Generic studies include *Aspidura* (P. Silva, 1971; Gans & Fetcho, 1982; Wickramasinghe *et al.*, 2017), *Etheridgeum* (Wallach, 1988), *Haplocercus* (A. Silva, 1983), *Iguanognathus* (Boulenger, 1898b; David & Vogel, 1996; Jackson *et al.*, 1999), *Oreocalamus* (Syuebing *et al.*, 2014), and *Tetralepis* (Septiadi *et al.*, 2023).

(C) The Aspidurini is the sister to the Rhabdophiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the Amphiesmini (Bernstein & Ruane, 2022).

(D) The Aspidurini was envisioned by Inger & Marx (1965) and retains status as a tribe. Wallach (1998a) listed the Aspidurini as a tribe based upon lung morphology with the following composition: *Aspidura*, *Blythia*, *Cyclocorus*, *Etheridgeum*, *Haplocercus*, *Hologerrhum*, *Myersophis*, *Oxyrhabdium*, *Rhadops*, *Tetralepis* & *Trachischium*.

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Natricinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Natricini Bonaparte, 1838a

POLYASPISTES – Ritgen (1828: 261)

NATRICINA – Bonaparte (1838a: 392)

NATRICINA – Bonaparte (1840a: 402)

DERMATOPHES – Fitzinger (1843: 27)

“SYNCRANTÉRIENS” – Duméril (1853: 469, *nomen vulgare*)

SYNCRANTHERIA – Jan (1857: 44)

SYNCRANTERIDAE – Hallowell (1857a: 307)

SYNCRANTERIA – Troschel (1861: 341)

NATRICIDAE – Günther (1858: 50)

TROPIDONOTINAE – Jan (1857: 68)

SYNCRANTERES – Westphal-Castelnau (1870: 35)

TROPIDONOTIDAE – O’Shaughnessy (1876: 81)

NATRICINAE – Boettger (1883: 101)

IGUANOGNATHINAE – F. Werner (1909: 206)

NATRICINI – Dowling (1967: 139)

Type genus: *Natrix* Laurenti, 1768: 73.

Type species of *Natrix*: *Coluber natrix* Linnaeus, 1758: 220.

Generic content: *Natrix* (monotypic).

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Natricini include Lieb *et al.* (1979), McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999) and Zaher *et al.* (2009). See H. Smith (1969) for review of nomenclature.

(B) Revisions of the Natricini include Deepak *et al.* (2022). Generic studies of *Natrix* include (Mertens, 1947; Malnate, 1960; Kabisch, 1878; Lanka, 1978; Thorpe, 1979, 1984a-b, 1989; Nilson & Andrén, 1981; Orlov & Tuniyev, 1986, 1992; Eckstein, 1993; Guicking *et al.*, 2006, 2008, 2009; Blanke *et al.*, 2008; Guicking & Joger, 2011; Mebert, 2011).

(C) The relationships of the Natricidae are ambiguous but the majority consensus is sister to the Dipsadidae (Heise *et al.*, 1995; Gravlund, 2001; C. Kelly *et al.*, 2003; Vidal *et al.*, 2008; Zaher *et al.*, 2009; Pyron *et al.*, 2011; Sun *et al.*, 2011; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), forming the Dipsadoidea. It has also been recovered as sister to the Colubridae (Vidal & Hedges, 2002; Wiens *et al.*, 2008; Huang *et al.*, 2009; Gauthier *et al.*, 2012; Zaher *et al.*, 2019), the Sibynophiidae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a), the (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Burbrink *et al.*, 2020), the Pseudoxenodontinae + Dipsadidae (Pyron & Burbrink, 2012; Roberts *et al.*, 2024b), and the Pseudoxenodontidae + Calamariidae (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012). The Natricini is recovered as sister to the Thamnophiini in all studies (Dubey *et al.*,

2012; Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Takeuchi *et al.*, 2018; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Bernstein & Ruane, 2022).

(D) The Natricini was first conceived by Ritgen (1828), subsequently with status as a subtribe, tribe, subfamily, and family.

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Natricinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Opisthotropini *tribus nov.*

OPISTHOTROPINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Opisthotropis* Günther, 1872: 16.

Type species of *Opisthotropis*: *Opisthotropis ater* Günther, 1872: 16.

Generic content: *Opisthotropis*, *Smithophis*, *Trimerodytes*.

Comments: (A) The tribe Opisthotropini is a monophyletic clade containing a single genus.

(B) Generic studies include *Opisthotropis* (David *et al.*, 2011; Teynié *et al.*, 2013; Ren *et al.*, 2017, 2019; Y. Wang *et al.*, 2017; Ziegler *et al.*, 2017, 2018; J. Wang *et al.*, 2020; Gao *et al.*, 2025), *Smithophis* (Giri *et al.*, 2019; A. Das *et al.*, 2020; Vogel *et al.*, 2020; Ruatpuii *et al.*, 2022; Mirza *et al.*, 2024; Muansanga *et al.*, 2025; Purkayastha *et al.*, 2025; B. Stuart *et al.*, 2026), and *Trimerodytes* (Rossman & Eberle, 1977; Rao & Yang, 1998; Ren *et al.*, 2019; P. Guo *et al.*, 2020; Dinh *et al.*, 2022; Lyu *et al.*, 2024; Shen *et al.*, 2025).

(C) The Opisthotropini is sister to the Natricini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019; Deepak *et al.*, 2022).

(D) The Opisthotropini forms a monophyletic group on the natricine tree and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Natricinae Bonaparte, 1838a

Tribe Thamnophiini Rossman & Eberle, 1977

POTAMOPHILIDAE – Jan (1863b: 67)

THAMNOPHIINAE – Rossman & Eberle (1977: 41)

THAMNOPHEINAE – H. Smith *et al.* (1993: 471)

THAMNOPHEINI – H. Smith *et al.* (1993: 471)

THAMNOPHIINI – Ferrarezzi (1994b: 88)

Type genus: *Thamnophis* Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Type species of *Thamnophis*: *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766: 385.

Generic content: *Clonophis*, *Haldea*, *Liodytes*, *Nerodia*, *Regina*, *Storeria*, *Thamnophis*, *Tropidoclonion*, *Virginia*.

Comments. (A) The following genus was the basis for a family-group name listed above: (1) *Potamophis* Fitzinger (1843) is an objective junior synonym of *Virginia* Girard in Baird & Girard (1858) and is preoccupied in Serpentes by *Potamophis* Cantor (1836). Description of the Thamnophiini in Ferrarezzi (1994b).

(B) Revisions of the Thamnophiini include McVay (2013), McVay *et al.* (2015), and Hallas *et al.* (2022). Generic studies include *Clonophis* (Rossman, 1963b; Rossman, 1985; Rossman & Powell, 1985), *Haldea* (Richmond, 1954), *Liodytes* (Rossman, 1963b; R.M. Price, 1983), *Nerodia* (Clay, 1938; Conant, 1943, 1946, 1963a-b, 1969; Cliburn, 1960; Conant & Lazell, 1973; Schwaner & Mount, 1976; Blaney & Blaney, 1979; Sanderson, 1983, 1993; R. Lawson, 1987; Morris, 1987; Myer, 1988; R. Lawson *et al.*, 1991; Mebert, 2003; McBride, 2009; Makowsky *et al.*, 2010; Territo, 2013), *Regina* (Conant, 1960; H. Smith & Huheey, 1960; ICZN, 1962; Rossman, 1963b; R.M. Price, 1983; Alfaro & Arnold, 2001; C. Ernst, 2002), *Storeria* (Trapido, 1944; Anderson, 1961; Sabath & Sabath, 1969; Rossman & Erwin, 1980), *Thamnophis* (Fitch, 1940; H. Smith, 1942b; Mittleman, 1949; A.G. Smith, 1949; H. Smith *et al.*, 1950; Milstead, 1953; Thompson, 1957; Shreve & Gans, 1958; Tanner, 1959; Conant, 1961, 1963b, 2003; Fitch & Maslin, 1961; Rossman, 1963a, 1971, 1979, 1992, 1996; Webb, 1966, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1982; R.

Lawson & Dessauer, 1979; Benton, 1980a-b; Rossman & Stewart, 1987; Rosen & Schwalbe, 1988; McGuire & Grismer, 1993; Rossman & Lara-Gongora, 1997; Boundy, 1999a-b; Janzen *et al.*, 2002; Queiroz *et al.*, 2002; Rossman & Burbrink, 2005; Halstead *et al.*, 2015; Grünwald *et al.*, 2024), *Tropidoclonion* (Ramsey, 1953; H. Smith & Chiszar, 1994), and *Virginia* (Pisani & Collins, 1972; Rossman & Wallach, 1991; Ware, 2008).

(C) The Thamnophiini is the crown clade of the, whose sister taxon is the Natricini, according to every morphological and molecular study (Grazziotin *et al.*, 2012; P. Guo *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

(D) The Thamnophiini was first distinguished by Jan (1863b) with ranking of tribe, subfamily, and family. The Thamnophiini, whose basal sister group is the Natricini, has been shown to be the natricine crown clade in all molecular studies (P. Guo *et al.*, 2012; Pyron *et al.*, 2011, 2013a-b; McVay *et al.*, 2015; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Zaher *et al.*, 2019).

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Rhabdophiinae Mahendra, 1984

Tribe Amphiesmini *tribus nov.*

AMPHIESMINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Amphiesma* Duméril *et al.*, 1854a: 724.

Type species of *Amphiesma*: *Coluber stolatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 219.

Generic content: *Amphiesma*, *Amphiesmoides*, *Hebius*, *Herpetoreas*, *Sahyadriophis*, *Trachischium*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Amphiesmini is a monophyletic clade consisting of five or six recognized genera.

Descriptions of the Amphiesmini in Malnate (1962). See Toriba (1994) for nomenclature.

(B) Generic studies include *Amphiesma* (Guo *et al.*, 2014; David *et al.*, 2023), *Amphiesmoides* (Malnate, 1961; Q. Nguyen *et al.*, 2010), *Hebius* (Malnate, 1962, 1963, 1966; Ota & Iwanaga, 1997; David *et al.*, 1998, 2005, 2007, 2013, 2015a-b; Purkayastha & David, 2019; Ziegler & Le, 2006; P. Guo *et al.*, 2014; Kizirian *et al.*, 2018; S. Liu *et al.*, 2018; Zhou *et al.*, 2019; A. Das *et al.*, 2020; Hou *et al.*, 2021; Hauser *et al.*, 2022; Li *et al.*, 2022; Ma *et al.*, 2023; Xu *et al.*, 2023, 2024a; Gao *et al.*, 2024; T.V. Nguyen *et al.*, 2025; Le *et al.*, 2026; M.-L. Li *et al.*, 2026), *Herpetoreas* (Lalremunga *et al.*, 2022; Ren *et al.*, 2022; Tan *et al.*, 2026), *Sahyadriophis* (Patel *et al.*, 2023), and *Trachischium* (Vogel *et al.*, 2017; Raha *et al.*, 2018; Bhosale *et al.*, 2019; Lalronunga *et al.*, 2020; P. Guo *et al.*, 2024).

(C) The Amphiesmini was recovered as sister to the Hydraethiopsini + Rhabdophiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; P. Guo *et al.*, 2014; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) but Zaher *et al.* (2019) found a sister group relationship to the Rhabdophiini.

(D) Although position of the Amphiesmini on the natricine phylogeny varies, *Amphiesma*, *Hebius*, *Herpetoreas*, and *Trachischium* form a monophyletic clade (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016) and should be accorded tribal status.

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Rhabdophiinae Mahendra, 1984

Tribe Hydraethiopsini Dowling, 1978

HERPETIDAE – Bonaparte (1845: 377)

HERPETINA – Bonaparte (1845: 377)

HERPETINA – Bonaparte (1850: 3)

“COLUBRIDAE Group IV” – Bogert (1940: 11)

HYDRAETHIOPSINAE – Dowling (1978: 112d.3)

HYDRAETHIOPSINI – Dowling (1990: 62)

Type genus: *Hydraethiops* Günther, 1872: 28.

Type species of *Hydraethiops*: *Hydraethiops melanogaster* Günther, 1872: 28.

Generic content: *Afronatrix*, *Helophis*, *Hydraethiops*, *Limnophis*, *Lycognathophis*, *Natriciteres*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Hydraethiopsini include Ferrarezzi (1994b). See H. Smith *et al.* (1992) for nomenclature.

(B) Revision of the Hydraethiopsini includes Deepak *et al.* (2021b). Generic studies include *Afronatrix* (Rossman & Eberle, 1977), *Helophis* (Nagy *et al.*, 2014), *Hydraethiops* (Lanza & Vanni, 1976), *Limnophis* (Conradie *et al.*, 2020), *Lycognathophis* (Dowling, 1990; ICZN, 1996; Deepak *et al.*, 2021b), and *Natriciteres* (Loveridge, 1958b; Broadley, 1966a).

(C) The Hydraethiopsini is sister to the Rhabdophiini (Vidal *et al.*, 2002; Zaher *et al.*, 2009, 2019; Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016) but also recovered as sister to the Amphiesmini + Rhabdophiini (P. Guo *et al.*, 2014). Zaher *et al.* (2019) recovered *Pseudagkistrodon* as basal taxon within the Hydraethiopsini. Bernstein & Ruane (2022) found the Hydraethiopsini to be polyphyletic with *Lycognathophis*, *Limnophis* and *Natriciteres* as sister to *Afronatrix*, *Helophis*, and *Hydraethiops*.

(D) The Hydraethiopsini was first recognized by Bonaparte (1845) with status as a subtribe, tribe, and subfamily.

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Rhabdophiinae Mahendra, 1984

Tribe Rhabdophiini Mahendra, 1984

RHABDOPHINAE – Mahendra (1984: 167)

RHABDOPHIINAE – Oguiura *et al.* (2010: 129)

Type genus: *Rhabdophis* Fitzinger, 1843: 27.

Type species of *Rhabdophis*: *Tropidonotus subminiatus* Schlegel, 1837: 313.

Generic content: *Amphiesma*, *Atretium*, *Ceratophallus*, *Fowlea*, *Hydrablades*, *Isanophis*, *Rhabdophis*, *Sahyadriophis*, *Tropidonophis*, *Xenochrophis*.

Comments. (A) Description of the Rhabdophiini in Mahendra (1984).

(B) Generic studies include *Amphiesma* (Malnate, 1960), *Atretium* (Cheng *et al.*, 2021), *Balanophis* (Gabadage *et al.*, 2018), *Ceratophallus* (Dubey *et al.*, 2012; Cheng *et al.*, 2021b), *Fowlea* (Malante, 1960; Vogel & David, 2006; Amarasinghe *et al.*, 2022; Ray *et al.*, 2025), *Hydrablades* (Bernstein & Runae, 2022), *Isanophis* (David *et al.*, 2015), *Rhabdophis* (Malnate, 1960; Leviton, 1970c; Paik & Yang, 1986; Doria *et al.*, 2013; Takeuchi *et al.*, 2014; G. Zhu *et al.*, 2014; Takeuchi *et al.*, 2018; Piao *et al.*, 2020; A. Das *et al.*, 2021; David & Vogel, 2021; G. Zhu *et al.*, 2022; Kane *et al.*, 2023; Q. Liu *et al.*, 2023; S. Yang *et al.*, 2023; S. Xu *et al.*, 2025; T. Nguyen *et al.*, 2026), *Sahyadriophis* (Patel *et al.*, 2023), *Tropidonophis* (Malnate, 1960; Malnate & Underwood, 1988; Roberts *et al.*, 2024a), and *Xenochrophis* (Malnate & Minton, 1965).

(C) The Rhabdophiini is sister to the Hydraethiopsini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016; Zheng & Wiens, 2016).

(D) The Rhabdophiini was established by Mahendra (1984) and accorded status as a tribe and subfamily.

Family Natricidae Bonaparte, 1838a

Subfamily Rhabdophiinae Mahendra, 1984

Tribe Rhabdopsini *tribus nov.*

RHABDOPSINI *tribus nov.*

Type genus: *Rhabdops* Boulenger, 1893: 300.

Type species of *Rhabdops*: *Ablabes olivaceus* Beddome, 1863: 42.

Generic content: *Pseudagkistrodon*, *Rhabdops*.

Comments. (A) The tribe Rhabdopsini is a monophyletic clade consisting of two genera.

(B) Generic studies include *Pseudagkistrodon* (Y. Zhou *et al.*, 2021) and *Rhabdops* (Giri *et al.*, 2017).

(C) The Rhabdopsini is recovered as the sister to the Amphiesmini (Giri *et al.*, 2017, 2019). The phylogenetic position of *Pseudagkistrodon* was recovered as the basal taxon in the Hydraethiopsini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019) or the

Amphiesmini (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016) but appears to be the sister to the Rhabdophiini (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Zheng & Wiens, 2016; Deepak *et al.*, 2022), closest to *Rhabdophis tigrinus* (Zhou *et al.*, 2021) or *Rhabdops* (Deepak *et al.*, 2022).

(D) Although the Rhabdopsini varies in its sister-group relationships it forms a monophyletic group on the natricine tree and thus warrants tribal status.

Family Pseudoxenodontidae McDowell, 1987

PSEUDOXENODONTINAE – McDowell (1987: 38)

PSEUDOXENODONTIDAE – Vidal *et al.* (2007: 185)

Type genus: *Pseudoxenodon* Boulenger, 1890: 340.

Type species of *Pseudoxenodon*: *Tropidonotus macrops* Blyth, 1854: 296.

Generic content: *Plagiopholis*, *Pseudoxenodon*.

Comments. (A) Descriptions of the Pseudoxenodontidae include McDowell (1987), Ferrarezzi (1994b), Zaher (1999), and Zaher *et al.* (2009).

(B) Generic studies of *Plagiopholis* (Zhong *et al.*, 2015; David *et al.*, 2023; S. Liu *et al.*, 2025b) and *Pseudoxenodon* include (Zhang & Huang, 2013; David *et al.*, 2023).

(C) The taxonomic placement of the Pseudoxenodontidae is questionable with it recovered as sister to the Dipsadinae/Dipsaidae (Zaher, 1999; R. Lawson *et al.*, 2005; Burbrink *et al.*, 2020; J. Li *et al.*, 2020), the Sibynophiinae (Pyron *et al.*, 2013a; Takeuchi *et al.*, 2018; Zong *et al.*, 2020), the Pseudoboini (Zhang & Huang, 2013), the Natricidae (Zhang & Huang, 2013; Zheng & Wiens, 2016), the Carphophiinae (Figueroa *et al.*, 2016), the Thermophiini (Zaher *et al.*, 2019), or the Colubroidea (Vidal *et al.*, 2002). However, in all studies *Pseudoxenodon* forms a monophyletic clade.

(D) The Pseudoxenodontidae was created by McDowell (1987) and has been accorded subfamily and family status.

Conclusions

A new suprageneric classification has been proposed that is based upon the Phylogenetic Species Concept of recognizing monophyletic lineages but still utilizing the Linnaean system of biological nomenclature. This higher-level classification is divided into the following taxa: two infraorders (Alethinophidia, Scolecophidia), two parvorders, (Afrophidia, Amerophidia), two microorders (Caenophidia, Henophidia), 15 superfamilies (Acrochordoidea, Anilioidea, Anomalepidoidea, Bolyerioidea, Booidea, Colubroidea, Dipsadoidea, Elapoidea, Homalopsoidea, Pareoidea, Pythonoidea, Typhlopoidea, Uropeltoidea, Viperioidea, Xenodermioidea), 40 families (Acrochordidae, Aniliidae, Anomalepididae, Anomochilidae, Atractaspididae, Boidae, Bolyeriidae, Calabariidae, Calamariidae, Candoiidae, Charinidae, Colubridae, Cyclocoridae, Cyliodromiidae, Dipsadidae, Elapidae, Erycidae, Gerrhopilidae, Grayiidae, Homalopsidae, Lamprophiidae, Leptotyphlopidae, Loxocemidae, Micrelapidae, Natricidae, Pareidae, Psammodynastidae, Psammophiidae, Pseudoxenodontidae, Pseudoxyrhopidae, Pythonidae, Sanziniidae, Sibynophiidae, Tropidophiidae, Typhlopidae, Uropeltidae, Viperidae, Xenodermidae, Xenopeltidae, Xenophidiidae, Xenotyphlopidae), 37 subfamilies (Afrotyphlopinae, Ahaetullinae, Amplorhininae, Aparallactinae, Asiatyphlopinae, Atractaspidinae, Azemiopinae, Carphophiinae, Causinae, Charinainae, Colubrinae, Crotalinae, Dipsadinae, Elapinae, Epictinae, Hydrophiinae, Lamprophiinae, Leioheterodontinae, Leptotyphlopinae, Madatyphlopinae, Malayopythoninae, Natricinae, Najinae, Pareinae, Prosymninae, Psammophiinae, Pseudaspinae, Pseudoxyrhopinae, Pythoninae, Rhabdophiinae, Scaphiodontophiinae, Sibynophiinae, Typhlopinae, Ungaliophiinae, Viperinae, Xenodontinae, Xylophiinae), 20 infra-families (Acanthophiini, Alsophiini, Boigini, Caaeteboini, Colubrinei, Conophiini, Dipsadine, Elaphine, Elapomorphine, Hydrophiine, Laticaudine, Leptodeirine, Leptophiini, Oligodontine, Philothamnini, Psomophiini, Ptyasine, Rhadinine, Tachymenine, Xenodontine), and 101 tribes (Acanthophiini, Aipysurini, Alsophiini, Amnesteophiini, Amphiesmini, Anguiculini, Archelaphini, Arrhytonini, Aspidurini, Atherini, Bitinini, Boigini, Bothriechini, Bothropini, Bungarini, Caaeteboiini, Carphophiini, Cerastini, Chersodromini, Chlorosomini, Coelognathini, Colubrine, Conophiini, Coronellini, Crotalini, Cryophiini, Dasypeltini, Dendroaspidini, Diaphorolepidini, Dipsadini, Dispholidini, Echinantherini, Elaphini, Elapomorphini, Elapoidini, Epacrophiini, Ephalophiini, Epictini, Euprepiophiini, Eutrachelophiini, Geophiini, Gonyosomini, Hydrelapini, Hydraethiopsini, Hydrodynastini, Hydrophiini, Hydropsini, Hypnalini, Hypsiglenini, Incaspidini, Lachesini, Lampropeltini, Laticaudini, Leptodeirini, Leptophiini, Leptotyphlopini, Liasini, Lycodontini, Macroviperrini, Malayopythonini, Maticorini, Micrurini, Moreliini, Myriopholiini, Najini, Natricini, Nothopsini, Oligodontini, Opisthotropiini, Oreocryptophiini, Orthriophiini, Ovophiini, Philodryadini, Philothamnini, Platycephalini, Porthidimini, Pseudalsophiini, Pseudechini, Pseudoboini, Pseudocerastini, Psomophiini, Ptyasini, Rhabdophiini, Rhabdopsini, Rhadinini, Rhinoleptini, Saphenophiini, Sonorini, Tachymenini, Thamnophiini, Thermophiini, Toxicocalamini, Trimeresurini, Tropidodryadini, Tropidolaemini, Uromacerini, Vermicellini, Viperini, Xenodontini, Xenopholini, Zamenini). Among the newly established taxa are two subfamilies, three infra-families, 30 tribes, and one subgenus. The proliferation of nominal taxa is a reflection upon our increased knowledge of relationships based upon molecular evidence. The large number of taxa in comparison with previous classifications is a necessity for the maintenance of monophyletic groups.

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Appendix 1. Higher-level names of non-monophyletic (paraphyletic and polyphyletic) taxa

- AGLYPHA Boulenger, 1890: 279 (aglyphs)
- AGLYPHAE Boulenger, 1893: 27
- AGLYPHODONTA Huxley, 1872: 200 (aglyphs)
- AGLYPHODONTA Jan, 1857: 43 (aglyphs)
- AGLYPHODONTES W. Peters, 1882: 114 (booids, colubroids)
- “AGLYPHODONTES” Duméril & Duméril, 1851: 199, 209 (anilioids, booids)
- ALIUNDSERPENS Fox (2006: 179, *nomen inedita*, Charinaiae, *Ungaliophis*, *Gongylophis*)
- ANGIOTOMATA J. Müller, 1832: 190 (scolecophidians, anilioids)
- AMPHIBOLA J. Müller, 1832: 270 (homalopsines, dipsadines, colubrids)
- ANILIDIA Tatarinov in Orlov, 1964: 486 (leptotyphlopids, aniliids, uropeltids)
- “APHOBÉROPHIDES” Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 71 (opisthoglyphs)
- APLIPURIA Rafinesque, 1815: 77 (*Crotalus*, *Lachesis*, *Bunbgarus*, *Langaha*, *Eryx*)
- APODA Haworth, 1825: 373 (snakes, legless lizards)
- “APROTÉRODONTES” Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 450 (boines, erycines)
- ASINEA Stannius, 1856: 5 (scolecophidians, booids, colubroids)
- ASINEA Cope, 1864: 230 (*Xenopeltis*, pythons, boas, *Acrochordus*)
- ASINEOPHES Van der Hoeven, 1858: 266 (*Dipsas*, *Ahaetulla*, *Psammodphis*)
- ASINOPHIDIA Haeckel, 1895: 355 (booids, pythonids, acrochordids, colubrids, homalopsids)
- ASPIDECHIDNEI Ritgen, 1828: 263 (*Vipera*, *Lachesis*, *Naja*, *Acanthophis*, *Hemachatus*)
- ASPIDOCEPHALI Ritgen, 1828: 263 (*Vipera*, *Lachesis*, *Naja*, *Acanthophis*, *Hemachatus*)
- ASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 259 (snakes excluding acrochordids)
- ASSOPHIS Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 64 (colubrids, psammopiids, natricines)
- “AZÉMIOPHIDES” Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 71, 337 (anilioids, booids)
- BOAEFORMIA H. Ihering, 1911: 287 (aniliids, uropeltids and booids)
- BOIDIENS Jan, 1865: 59 (booids, erycines and pythonids)
- CACASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 261 (hydrophines, elapids, viperids)
- CALAMARIA Westphal-Castelnau, 1870: 29 (*ie.*, *Duberria*, *Carphophis*, *Ologodon*)
- CEPHALOPHOLIS Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 64 (dipsadids, boigines)
- CHALINASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 262 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- CHALINOPHIDES Ritgen, 1828: 262 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- CHALINOPHIDIA Fitzinger, 1843: 28 (elapines, viperines)
- CHERSODOLOPES Ritgen, 1828: 261 (*Trimeresurus*, *Bungarus*)
- “CHONDROPODES” Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 352 (colubrids, viperids)
- “CICURIFORMES” Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 71, 337 (anilioids, booids)
- COLUBRIDES Zaher *et al.*, 2009: 132 (Xenodermidae, Pareidae, Viperidae, Hoamlopsidae, Elapoidea, Colubroidea)
- “COLUBRINAE Group 1” M. Smith, 1943: 138 (Old World colubrids)
- “COLUBRINAE Group 2” M. Smith, 1943: 138 (Coronellini, Oligodontini, Calamariinae)
- “COLUBRINAE Group 6” M. Smith, 1943: 138 (Pseudoxenodontidae, Rhabdophiini)
- “COLUBRINAE Group 7” M. Smith, 1943: 139 (Aspiduirini, Elapoidini, Rhabdophiini)

- “COLUBRINAE Group 8” M. Smith, 1943: 139 (*Psammophis*, *Psammodynastes*)
- “COLUBRINAE Group 10” M. Smith, 1943: 139 (*Psammophiini*, *Dispholidini*)
- COLUBRINIA Rafinesque, 1815: 77 (pythons, boas, vipers)
- DIPLEPIA Rafinesque, 1815: 77 (vipers, *Acanthophis*, *Coluber*)
- DOLASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 261 (hydrophines, elapids, viperids)
- DYSECHIES Ritgen, 1828: 264 (hydrophines, elapids, viperids)
- ECHIES Ritgen, 1828: 264 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- ENDOGLYPHODONTA Zaher *et al.*, 2009: 133 (Viperidae, Homalopsidae, Elapoidea, Colubroidea)
- EURYSTOMATA Stannius, 1856: 5 (Vipers, elapids, hydrophiids, *Acrochordus*, colubroids)
- EURYSTOMI Wiegmann & Ruthe, 1832: 190 (erycines, boids, colubrids, natricines)
- “FIDENDIFORMES” Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 71 (opisthoglyphs)
- FISSIOSERPENS Fox (2006: 179, *nomen inedita*, *Gongylophis*, Ungaliophiidae)
- GEODOLOPES Ritgen, 1828: 261 (*Trimeresurus*, *Bungarus*)
- GLYPHODONTA Jan, 1857: 48 (opisthoglyphs, proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- GYRIOPHIDES Ritgen, 1828: 263 (scolecophidians, anilioids, booids)
- HELIOPELTOPHIS Fox, 2006: 178 (*nomen inedita*, *Xenopeltis*, *Loxocemus*)
- HEMICALINASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 261 (hydrophines, elapids, viperids)
- HEMICALINOPHIDES Ritgen, 1828: 264 (hydrophines, elapids, viperids)
- HEMIOPHIDIA Fitzinger, 1843: 24 (uropeltines, *Xenopeltis*, calamarines, homalopsines)
- HERPETIDAE Bonaparte, 1845: 377 (uropeltids, *Xenopeltis*, *Calamaria*)
- “HÉTÉRODERMES” Duméril, 1806: 89 (colubroids minus hydrophines)
- HETERODERMI Fischer von Waldheim, 1813: 59 (boids, vioperids, elapids)
- HETERODERMIA Rafinesque, 1815: 76 (boas, pythons, vipers, colubroids)
- HETERODONTA J. Müller, 1832: 270 (natricines, dipsadines, psammophines)
- HOLODONTASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 259 (scolecophidians, anilioids, booids)
- “HOLODONTIENS” Duméril, 1853: 428 (*Anilius*, *Xenopeltis*, pythons)
- HOLODONTOPHIDES Ritgen, 1828: 263 (scolecophidians, anilioids, booids)
- “HOMODERMES” Duméril, 1806: 87 (*Typhlops*, *Anilius*, *Acrochordus*, hydrophines)
- HOMODERMIA Rafinesque, 1815: 77 (*Acrochordus*, *Hydrophis*, *Pelamis*)
- IMBRICATAE F. Boie, 1826: 981 (*Typhlops*, *Xenopeltis*, *Anilius*)
- INNOCUA Haworth, 1825: 373 (alethinophidians minus elapids and viperids)
- INNOCUI W. Peters, 1882: 105 (Henophidia, Colubroidea)
- INNOXIA Burmeister, 1837: 719 (*Natrix*, *Coronella*, *Coluber*, *Liophis*)
- IOBOLA Stannius, 1856: 5 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- IOBOLI Agassiz, 1844: 24 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- ISODONTA J. Müller, 1832: 270 (boids, homalopsids, colubrids)
- ISODONTA Jan, 1857: 45 (*Dendrelaphis*, *Masticophis*, *Pituophis*, *etc.*)
- JOBOLI Ritgen, 1828: 262 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- “KVAELERSLANGER” Lieberkind, 1937: 270 (boas, pythons)
- LEPIDERMIA Rafinesque, 1815: 77 (*Typhlops*, *Anilius*, *Acrochordus*)
- MACROSTOMATA Ritgen, 1828: 260 (boas, pythons)
- MACROSTOMATA J. Müller, 1832: 265 (boas, pythons, lamprophines, colubrines, elapids, viperines)
- MACROSTOMI Peters 1882: 105 (Henophidia, Lamprophiidae, Colubridae)
- MALIGNI Wiegmann & Ruthe, 1832: 193 (opisthoglyphs)
- MATERERYX Fox, 2006: 180 (*nomen inedita*, *Charina*, *Eryx*)
- NATTERN Oken, 1816: 231 (hydrophines, colubroids, elapids)

- NEOPHIS Fox, 2006: 178 (*nomen inedita*, bolyeriids, caenophidians)
- NEOTYPHLOPS Fox, 2006: 178 (*nomen inedita*, Anomalepididae, Typhlopoidea)
- ONYCHOPHORI Ritgen, 1828: 261 (*Anilius*, *Eryx*, *Boa*, *Python*)
- OPISTHOGLYPHA Jan, 1857: 48 (opisthoglyphs)
- OPISTHOGLYPHAE Boulenger, 1893: 29 (opisthoglyphs)
- OPISTHOGLYPHIA Huxley, 1872: 200 (opisthoglyphs)
- “OPISTHOGLYPHES” Duméril & Duméril, 1851: 199 (opisthoglyphs)
- ORTOPHIDES Ritgen, 1828: 263 (Serpentes excluding acrochordids)
- OTTERN Oken, 1816: 255 (crotalines, booids)
- PEROPODES Wiegmann, 1832: 191 (*Boa*, *Eryx*, *Python*)
- PHAENOPODA Mayer, 1825: 822 (*Anilius*, *Python*, *Boa*, *Eryx*)
- PHÉNOPODES Duméril & Bibron, 1844:352 (*Anilius*, booids)
- PHOLIDOCEPHALI Ritgen, 1828: 262 (*Langaha*, *Bitis*, *Echis*)
- PHONASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 262 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- POLYASPISTES Ritgen, 1828: 261 (*Natrix*, *Cerberus*, *Pseudoboa*)
- PROTEROGLYPHA Boulenger, 1890: 382 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- PROTEROGLYPHAE Boulenger, 1893: 29 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- PROTEROGLYPHIA Huxley, 1872: 200 (proteroglyphs)
- PROTEROGLYPHODONTES Amaral, 1976: 189 proteroglyphs
- RHINOPHIDES Ritgen, 1828: 261 (*Erpeton*, *Ahaetulla*)
- RHINOSTOMATA Ritgen, 1828: 261 (*Erpeton*, *Ahaetulla*)
- SAUROPHIDII Gray, 1829: 202 (Typhlopidae, Amphisbaenidae, lizards)
- SAUROPHIDIA Fitzinger, 1843: 24 (scolecophidians, anilioids, boids)
- SCHLEICHEN Oken, 1816: 279 (hydrophines, *Acrochordus*)
- STRONGYLOCERCI Ritgen, 1828: 262 (elapids, viperids)
- SUSPECTA Burmeister, 1837: 718 (*Ahaetulla*, *Homalopsis*, *Malpolon*, *Psammophis*)
- SUSPECTI Wiegmann & Ruthe, 1832: 193 (opisthoglyphs)
- TELA Wagler *in* Spix, 1824: 47 (elapids, viperids)
- TELEOPHIDIA Fitzinger, 1843: 25 (colubrines, xenodontines, dipsadines, lamprophines)
- TELEOPHIDIORUM Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 64 (Colubridae, Dipsadidae)
- THECIGLOSSI Wagler, 1828b: 860 (*Typhlops*, *Cylindrophis*, *Anilius*)
- TOXICODONTA Jan, 1863b: 111 (*Polemon*, *Atractaspis*, proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- TOXICOPHIDII C. Hoffmann, 1890: 1769 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- TYPHLOPOIDEA Dowling, 1975a: 169 (scolecophidians, uropeltids)
- VENENATA Haworth, 1825: 373 (elapids and viperids)
- VENENIFERA Jan, 1857: 49 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)
- VENENOSA Giebel, 1847: 210 (elapids, viperids)
- VENENOSI Wiegmann & Ruthe, 1832: 195, 1843: 198 (proteroglyphs, solenoglyphs)